Cambria Freeman.

A. M'PIKE, Editor and Publisher.

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TO WINTER. 1871.

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Thanking to see all my old customers and as many more this Spring, I return my sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage I have already received, and will endeavor to please all who may call, whether buying or not.

FRANCIS W. HAY.

Ebensburg, March 7, 1867.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

TO CASH CUSTOMERS!

AT THE EBENSBURG

TIN-FURNISHING STORE.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Ebensburg and the public generally that he has made a great reduction in prices to CASH BUYERS. My stock will consist in part of *Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves*, of the most popular kinds; *Tinware* of every description, of my own manufacture; *Hardware* of all kind, such as Shovels, Butt Hinges, Table Hinges, Screw Hinges, Bolts, Iron and Nails, Window Glass, Putty, Table Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives and Forks, Meat Cutters, Shears, Penknives, Pen and Pocket Knives in great variety, Scissors, Shears, Razors and Strops, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Boring Machines, Augers, Chissels, Planes, Compass Saws, Files, Rasps, Anvils, Vises, Sledges, Hand and Cross-Cut Saws, Mill Saws, Pistol and Cross-Cut Saws, Shovels and Spades, Scythes and Scythe Stones, Rakes, Forks, Sleigh Bells, Whips, Traces, Wax Bristles, Clothes Lines, Grind Stones, Patent Molasses Measures, Lumber Sticks, Horse Shoes, Cast Steel, Rifles, Shot Guns, Pistols, Cartridges, Powder, Lead, &c., Old Stove Plates, and Fire Bricks. Well and Cistern Pumps and Tubing; *Harness and Saddlery* of all kind; *Wooden and Willow Ware* of every variety; Carbon Oil and Oil Lamps, Lard Oil, Linseed Oil, Lubricating Oil, Tar, Glassware, Paints, Varnish, Turpentine, Alcohol, &c.

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Such as Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Syrup, Dried Peaches, Dried Apples, Crackers, Crackers, Rice and Pearl Barley, Candles; TOBACCO and SNUFF, Paints, Whitewash, Scrub, Horse, Shoe and Hand Brushes, Varnish, Stove, Clothes and Market Baskets, all kinds and sizes; Bed Cords and Manilla Ropes, and many other articles at the lowest rates for CASH.

Stove Repairing made, painted and put up at reduced rates for *cash*. A liberal discount to country dealers buying Tinware

GEO. HUNTLEY

Ebensburg, Feb, 28, 1867.-tf.

REMOVAL AND ENLARGEMENT.

COOKING STOVES, HEATING STOVES.

TIN, COPPER & SHEET-IRON WARE.

The undersigned having recently taken possession of the new and commodious building on High street, three doors east of the Bank and nearly opposite the Mountain House, the subscriber is now better prepared than ever to manufacture all kinds of TIN, COPPER and SHEET-IRON WARE, all of which will be furnished to customers at very low and living prices.

The subscriber also proposes to keep a full assortment of

Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves

of the most approved designs.

SPOUTING and ROOFING made to order and in the best manner in use. Repairing of every description promptly attended to. All work done by me will be done right and warranted, and all STOVES and WARE sold by me can be depended upon as to quality and will be guaranteed in price. A continuance of the public patronage is respectfully solicited, and no effort will be wanting to render entire satisfaction to all.

VALLIE LUTRINGER.

Ebensburg, Oct. 12, 1870.-tf.

JOHN W. OATMAN & CO., Attorneys-at-Law, Ebensburg, Cambria Co., Pa. The collection of notes and bills, whether past due, will receive prompt attention.

THE PROPHECY FULFILLED.

A TALE FOUNDED ON FACT.

Some time more than half a century ago, a person, in going along Holborn, might have seen, near the corner of one of the thoroughfares which diverge towards Russell Square, the respectable looking shop of a glover and haberdasher named James Harvey, a man generally esteemed by his neighbors, and who was usually considered well-to-do in the world. Like many London tradesmen, Harvey was originally from the country. He had come up to town when a poor lad to push his fortune, and by dint of steadiness and civility, and a small property left him by a distant relation, he had been able to get into business on his own account, and to attain the most important element of success in London—"a connection." Shortly after setting up in the world, he married a young woman from his native town, to whom he had been engaged ever since his school days; and at the time our narrative commences he was the father of three children.

James Harvey's establishment was one of the best frequented of its class in the street, "You could never pass without seeing customers going in and out. There was evidently not a little business going forward But although, to all appearance, a flourishing concern, the proprietor of the establishment was surprised to find that he was continually pinched in his circumstances. No matter what was the amount of business transacted over the counter, he never got any richer.

At the period referred to shopkeeping had not attained the degree of organization, with respect to clerks and cashiers, which now distinguishes the great houses of trade. The primitive till was not yet superseded. This was the weak point in Harvey's arrangements; and not to make a needless number of words about it, the poor man was regularly robbed by a shopman, whose dexterity in pitching a guinea into the drawer, so as to make it jump, unseen, with a jerk into his hand, was worthy of Herr Dobler, or any other master of the sublime art of jagglery.

Good natured and unsuspicious, perhaps also not sufficiently vigilant, Harvey was long in discovering how he was pillaged. Cartwright, the name of the person who was preying on his employer, was not a young man. He was between forty and fifty years of age, and had been in various situations, where he had always given satisfaction, except on the score of being somewhat gay and somewhat irritable. Privately he was a man of loose habits, and for years his extravagance had been paid for by property clandestinely abstracted from his too confiding employer. Slow to believe in the reality of such wickedness, Mr. Harvey could, with difficulty entertain the suspicion which began to dawn on his mind. At length all doubt was at an end. He detected Cartwright in the very act of carrying off goods to a very large amount. The man was tried for the offence, but through a technical informality in the indictment, acquitted

Unable to find employment, and with a character gone, the liberated thief became savage, revengeful and desperate. Instead of imputing his fall to his own irregularities, he considered his late unfortunate employer as the cause of his ruin; and now he bent all the energies of his dark nature to destroy the reputation of the man whom he had betrayed and plundered. Of all the beings self-delivered to the rule of unscrupulous malignity, with whom it has been my fate to come professionally in contact, I never knew one so utterly fiendish as this discomfitted pilferer. Frenzied with his imaginary wrongs, he formed the determination to labor, even if it were for years, to ruin his victim. Nothing short of death should divert him from this the darling object of his existence.

Animated by these diabolical passions, Cartwright proceeded to do his work Harvey, he had too good reasons to know, was in debt to persons who had made him advances; and by means of artfully concocted anonymous letters, evidently written by some one conversant with the matters on which he wrote, he succeeded in alarming the haberdasher's creditors. The consequences were—demands of immediate payment, and, in spite of the debtor's explanations and promises, writs, heavy law expenses, ruinous sacrifices and ultimate bankruptcy. It may seem almost too marvellous for belief, but the story of this terrible revenge and its consequences is no fiction. Every incident in my narrative is true, and the whole may be found in hard outline in the records of the courts with which a few years ago I was familiar.

The humiliated and distressed feelings of Harvey and his family may be left to the imagination When he found himself a ruined man, I dare say his mental sufferings were sufficiently acute Yet he did not sit down in despair. To re-establish himself in business in England appeared hopeless; but America presented itself as a scene where industry might find a reward; and by the kindness of some of his friends, he was enabled to make preparations to emigrate with his wife and children. Towards the end of February he quitted London for one of the great seaports, where he was to embark for Boston. On arriving there with his family, Mr. Harvey took up his abode at a principal hotel. This, in a man of straitened means, was doubtless imprudent; but he afterwards attempted to explain the circumstances by saying, that as the ship in which he had engaged his passage was to sail on the day after his arrival, he had preferred incurring a slight additional expense rather than that his wife—who was now with failing spirits, nursing an infant—should be exposed to coarse associations and personal discomfort. In the expectation of being only one night in the hotel, Harvey was unfortunately disappointed. Ship-masters, especially those commanding emigrant vessels, were then habitual promise-breakers; and although each succeeding sun was to light them on their way, it was folly a fortnight before the ship stood out to sea. By that time a second and more dire reverse had occurred in the fortunes of the luckless Harvey.

Cartwright, whose appetite for vengeance was but whetted by his first success, had never lost sight of the movements of his victim; and now he had followed him to the place of his embarkation with an eager but undefined purpose of working him some further and more deadly mischief. Stealthily he hovered about the house which sheltered the unconscious object of his malicious hate, plotting, as he afterwards confessed, the wildest schemes for satiating his revenge. Several times he made excuses for calling at the hotel, in the hope of observing the nature of the premises, taking care, however, to avoid being seen by Mr. Harvey or his family. A fortnight passed away, and the day of the departure of the emigrants arrived without the slightest opportunity occurring for the gratification of his purposes. The ship was leaving her berth; most of the passengers were on board; Mrs. Harvey and the children, with nearly the whole of the luggage, were already safely in the vessel; Mr. Harvey only remained on shore to purchase some trifling article, and to settle his bill at the hotel on removing his last trunk. Cartwright had tracked him all day; he could not attack him in the street; and he finally followed him to the hotel, in order to wreak his vengeance on him in his private apartment, of the situation of which he had informed himself

Harvey entered the hotel first, and before Cartwright came up, he had gone down a passage into the bar to settle the bill which he had incurred for the last two days Not aware of this circumstance, Cartwright, in the bustle which prevailed, went up stairs to Mr Harvey's bedroom and parlor, in neither of which, to his surprise, did he find the occupant; and he turned away discomfited. Passing along towards the chief staircase, he perceived a room of which the door was open, and that on the table there lay a gold watch and appendages. Nobody was in the apartment; the gentleman who occupied it had only a few moments before gone to his bedchamber for a brief space. Quick as lightning a diabolical thought passed through the brain of the villain, who had been baffled in his original intention. He recollected that he had seen a trunk in Harvey's room, and that the keys hung in the lock. An inconceivably short space of time served for him to seize the watch, to deposit it at the bottom of Harvey's trunk, and to quit the hotel by a back stair, which led by a short cut to the harbor The whole transaction was done unperceived, and the wretch at least departed unnoticed.

Having finished his business at the bar, Mr. Harvey repaired to his room, locked his trunk, which, being of a small and handy size, he mounted on his shoulder, and proceeded to leave the house by the back stair, in order to get as quickly as possible to the vessel. Little reckoned he of the interruption which was to be presented to his departure. He had got as far as the foot of the stairs with his burden, when he was overtaken, by a waiter, who declared that he was going to leave the house clandestinely without settling accounts. It is proper to mention that Mr. Harvey had incurred the enmity of this particular waiter in consequence of having, out of his slender resources, given him too small a gratuity on the occasion of paying a former bill, and not aware of the second bill being settled, the waiter was rather glad to have an opportunity of charging him with a fraudulent design. In vain Mr. Harvey remonstrated, saying he had paid for everything — The waiter would not believe his statement, and detained him "till he should hear better about it."

"Let me go, fellow; I insist upon it," said Mr. Harvey, burning with indignation. "I am already too late."

"Not a step till I ask master if accounts are squared."

At this moment, while the altercation was at the hottest, a terrible ringing of the bells was heard, and above stairs was a loud noise of voices, and of feet running to and fro. A chambermaid came hurriedly down the stair, exclaiming that some one had stolen a gold watch from No. 17, and that nobody ought to leave the house till it was found. The landlord also, moved by the hurricane which had been raised, made his appearance at the spot where Harvey was interrupted in his exit.

"What on earth is all this noise about, John?" inquired the landlord of the waiter

"Why, sir, I thought it rather strange for any gentleman to leave the house by the back way, carrying his own portmanteau, and so I was making a little breeze about it, fearing he had not paid his bill, when all of a sudden Sally rushes down the stairs and says as how No. 17 has missed his gold watch, and that no one should quit the hotel."

No. 17, an old dry looking military gentleman, in a particularly high passion, now showed himself on the scene, uttering terrible threats of legal proceedings against the house for the loss he had sustained.

Harvey was stupified and indignant, yet he could hardly help smiling at the pother. "What," said he, "have I to do with all this? I have paid for everything; I am surely entitled to go away if I like. Remember, that if I lose my passage to Boston, you shall answer for it."

"I very much regret detaining you, sir," replied the keeper of the hotel; but you hear there has been a robbery committed within the last few minutes and as it will be proper to search every one in the house, surely you, who are on the point of departure, will have no objections to be searched first and then be at liberty to go?"

There was something so perfectly reasonable in all this, that Harvey stepped into an adjoining parlor, and threw open his trunk for inspection, never doubting that his innocence would be immediately manifest.

The waiter, whose mean rapacity had been the cause of the detention, acted as examiner. He pulled one article after another out of the trunk, and at length—horror of horrors! held up the missing watch with a look of triumph and scorn!

"Who put that there?" cried Harvey, in an agony of mind which can be better imagined than described. "Who has done me this grevious wrong? I know nothing as to how the watch came into my trunk."

No one answered this appeal. All present stood for a moment in gloomy silence.

"Sir," said the landlord to Harvey on recovering from his surprise, "I am sorry for you. For the sake of a miserable trifle, you have brought ruin and disgrace on yourself. This is a matter which concerns the honor of my house, and cannot stop here. However much it is against my feelings, you must go before a magistrate."

"By all means," added No. 17, with the importance of an injured man. "A pretty thing that one's watch is not safe in a house like this."

"John, send 'Boots' for a constable," said the landlord.

Harvey sat with his head leaning on his hand. A deadly cool perspiration trickeled down his brow. His heart swelled and beat as if it would burst — What should he do? His whole prospects were in an instant blighted. "Oh! God do not desert a frail and unhappy being; give me strength to face this new and terrible misfortune," was a prayer he internally uttered. A little revived, he started to his feet, and addressing himself to the landlord, he said, "Take me to a magistrate instantly, and let us have this diabolical plot unraveled. I court inquiry into my character and conduct."

"It is no use saying any more about it," answered the landlord; "there is 'Boots' with a constable, and let us all go away together to the nearest magistrate. 'Boots,' carry that trunk. John and Sally you can follow us."

And so the party, trunk and all, under the constable as conductor, adjourned to the house of a magistrate in an adjacent street. There the matter seemed so clear a case of felony—robbery in a dwelling-house—that Harvey, all protestations to the contrary, was fully committed for trial at the ensuing March assizes, then but a few days distant.

At the period at which these incidents occurred, I was a young man going on my first circuits. I had not yet been honored with perhaps more than three or four briefs, and these only in cases so slightly productive of fees, that I was compelled to study economy in my excursions. Instead of taking up my residence at an inn when visiting ——, a considerable seaport, where the court held its sittings, I dwelt in lodgings kept by a widow lady, where, at a small expense, I could enjoy perfect quietness, free from interruption.

On the evening after my arrival on the March circuit of the year 18—, I was sitting in my lodging perusing a new work on criminal jurisprudence, when the landlady, after tapping at the door, entered my room

"I am sorry to trouble you, sir," said she, "but a lady has called to see you about a very distressing law case—very distressing indeed, and a very strange case it is, too. Only, if you could be so good as to see her?"

"Who is she?"

"All I know about it is this: she is a Mrs Harvey. She and her husband and children were to sail yesterday for Boston. All were on board except the husband, and he, on leaving the large hotel over the way, way taken up for robbery. Word was in the evening sent by the prisoner to his wife to come on shore with all her children and the luggage; and so she came back in the pilot boat, and was in such a state of distress, that my brother, who is on the preventive service, and saw her land, took pity on her, and had her and her children and things taken to a lodging on the quay. As my brother knows that we have a London lawyer staying here, he has advised the poor woman to come and consult you about the case."

"Well, I'll see what can be done.—Please desire the lady to step in"

A lady was shortly shown in. She had been pretty, and was so still, but anxiety was pictured in her pale countenance. Her dress was plain, but not inelegant; and altogether she had a neat and engaging appearance.

"Be so good as to sit down," said I, bowing; "and tell me all you would like to say."

The poor woman burst into tears; but afterwards recovering herself, she told me pretty near the whole of her history and that of her husband.

Lawyers have occasion to see so much duplicity, that I did not all at once give assent to the idea of Harvey being innocent of the crime of which he stood charged.

"There is something perfectly inexplicable in the case," I observed, "and it would require sifting. Your husband, I hope, has always borne a good character?"

"Perfectly so. He was no doubt unfortunate in business; but he got his certificate on his first examination; and there are many who would testify to his uprightness." And here again my client broke into tears, as if overwhelmed with her recollections and prospects.

"I think I recollect Mr. Harvey's shop," said I soothingly. "It seemed a very respectable concern: and we must see what can be done. Keep up your spirits; the only fear I have arises from the fear of Judge A—— being on the bench. He is usually considered severe, and if exculpatory evidence fail, your husband may run the risk of being—transported." A word of more terrific import, with which I was about to conclude, stuck unuttered in my throat. "Have you employed an attorney?" I added.

"No; I have done nothing as yet, but apply to you, to beg of you to be my husband's counsel."

"Well, that must be looked to. I shall speak to a local agent, to prepare and work out the case; and we shall all do our utmost to get an acquittal. Tomorrow I will call on your husband in prison."

Many thanks were offered by the unfortunate lady, and she withdrew.

I am not going to inflict on the reader a detailed account of this remarkable trial, which turned, as barristers would say, on a beautiful point of circumstantial evidence. Along with the attorney, a sharp enough person in his way, I examined various parties at the hotel, and made myself acquainted with the nature of the premises. The more we investigated, however, the more dark and mysterious —always supposing Harvey's innocence —did the whole case appear. There was not one redeeming trait in the affair, except Harvey's previous good character; and good character, by the law of England, goes for nothing in opposition to facts proved to the satisfaction of a jury It was likewise most unfortunate that A—— was to be the presiding judge — This man possessed great forensic acquirements, and was of spotless private character; but, like the majority of the lawyers of that day—when it was no extraordinary thing to hang twenty men in a morning at Newgate—he was a staunch stickler for the gallows as the only effectual reformer and safeguard of the social state. At this time he was but partially recovered from a long and severe indisposition, and the traces of recent suffering were distinctly apparent on his pale and passionless features.

Harvey was arraigned in due form; the evidence was gone carefully through; and everything, so far as I was concerned, was done that man could do. But at the time to which I refer, counsel was not allowed to address the court on behalf of the prisoner—a practice since introduced from Scotland—and consequently I was allowed no opportunity to draw the attention of the jury to the total want of any direct evidence of the prisoner's guilt.—Harvey himself tried to point out the unlikelihood of his being guilty; but he was not a man gifted with dialectic qualities, and his harangue fell pointless on the understandings of the twelve common-place individuals who sat in the jury-box. The judge finally proceeded to sum the evidence, and this he did emphatically *against* the prisoner—dwelling with much force upon the suspicious circumstance of a needy man taking up his abode at an expensive fashionable hotel; his furtive decent from his apartments by the back stairs; the undoubted fact of the watch being found in his trunk; the improbability of any one putting it there but himself; and the extreme likelihood that the robbery was effected in a few moments of time by the culprit, just as he passed from the bar of the hotel to the room which he had occupied. "If," said he to the jury, in concluding his address, "you can, after all these circumstances, believe the prisoner innocent of the crime laid to his charge, it is more than I can do. The thing seems to me as clear as the sun at noonday. The evidence, in short, is irresistible; and if the just and necessary provisions of the law are not enforced in such very plain cases, then society will be dissolved, and security for property there will be none. Gentlemen, retire and make up your verdict."

The jury was not disposed to retire — After communing a few minutes together, one of them stood up and delivered the verdict: it was *Guilty!* The judge assumed the crowning badge of the judicial potentate—the black cap; and the clerk of arraigns asked the prisoner at the bar, in the usual form, if he had anything to urge why sentence of death should not be passed upon him.

Poor Harvey! I durst scarcely look at him. As the dread sonorous words fell on his ear, he was grasping nervously with shaking hands at the front of the dock. He appeared stunned, bewildered, as a man but half awakened from a hideous dream might be supposed to look.—He had comprehended, though he had scarcely heard the verdict; for on the instant, the voice which but a few years before sang to his by the brook side, was ringing in his brain, and he could recognize the little pattering feet of his children, as, sobbing and clinging to their shrieking mother's dress, she and they were hurried out of court. The clerk, after a painful pause, repeated the solemn formula. By a strong effort the doomed man mastered his agitation; his pale countenance lighted up with indignant fire, and firm and self-possessed, he thus replied to the fearful interrogatory:

"Much could I say, in the name, not of mercy, but of justice, why the sentence about to be passed on me should not be pronounced: but nothing, alas! that will avail me with you, pride blinded ministers of death. You fashion to yourselves—out of your own vain conceits do you fashion—modes and instruments, by the aid of which you only imagine to invest yourselves with attributes which belong only to omniscience; and now I warn you—and it is a voice from the tomb, in whose shadow I already stand, which addresses you—that you are about to commit a most cruel and deliberate murder."

He paused, and the jury looked into each other's eyes for the courage they could not find in their own hearts. The voice of conscience spoke, but was only for a few moments audible. The suggestions that what grave parliaments, learned judges, and all classes of "respectability" sanctioned, could not be wrong, much less murderous or cruel, silenced the "still small" tones, and tranquillized the startled jurors.

"Prisoner at the bar," said the judge with his cold, calm voice of destiny, "I cannot listen to such observations; you have been found guilty of a heinous offence by a jury of your countrymen after a patient trial. With that finding I need scarcely say I entirely agree. I am as satisfied of your guilt as if I had seen you commit the act with my own bodily eyes. The circumstance of your being a person who, from habits and education, should have been above committing so base a crime, only aggravates your guilt. However, no matter who or what you have been, you must expiate your offence on the scaffold. The law has very properly, for the safety of society, decreed the punishment of death for such crimes: our only and plain duty is to execute that law."

The prisoner did not reply; he was leaning with his elbows on the front of the dock, his bowed face covered with his outspread hands; and the judge passed sentence of death in the accustomed form. The court then rose, and a turnkey placed his hand upon the prisoner's arm to lead him away. Suddenly he uncovered his face, drew himself up to his full height—he was a remarkably tall man—and glared fiercely round upon the audience, like a wild animal at bay — "My lord!" he cried, or rather shouted, in an excited voice. The judge motioned impatiently to the jailer, and strong hands impelled the prisoner from the front of the dock. Bursting from them, he again sprang forward, his arms outstretched whilst his glittering eye seemed to hold the judge spell bound, he exclaimed, "My lord, before another month has passed away, *you* will appear at the bar of another world, to answer for the life, the innocent life, which God bestowed upon me, but which you have impiously cast away as a thing of naught and scorn!" He ceased, and was at once borne off. The court, in some confusion, hastily departed. It was thought at the time that the judge's failing health had suggested the prophecy to the prisoner. It only excited a few days' wonder, and was forgotten.

The position of a barrister in such circumstances is always painful. I need hardly say that my own feelings were of a very distressing kind. Conscious that if the unfortunate man really was guilty, he was at least not deserving of capital punishment, I exerted myself to procure a reprieve. In the first place I waited privately on the judge; but he would listen to no proposal for a respite. Along with a number of individuals—chiefly of the Society of Friends—I petitioned the crown for a commutation of the sentence.—But being unaccompanied with a recommendation from the judge, the prayer of our petition was of course disregarded; the law, it was said, must take its course. How much cruelty has been exercised under that remorseless expression?

I would willingly pass over the succeeding events. Unable to save his life, I endeavored to soothe the remaining hours of the doomed convict, and frequently visited him in the condemned cell. The more I saw of him the deeper grew my sympathy in his case, which was that of no vulgar felon. "I have been a most unfortunate man," said he one day to me. "A destiny towards ruin in fortune and in life has pursued me. I feel as if deserted by God and by man; yet I know, or at least persuade myself, that Heaven will one day vindicate my innocence of this foul charge. To think of being hanged like a dog for a crime at which my soul revolts! Great is the crime of those imbecile jurors and that false and hard-hearted judge, who thus, by an irreversible decree, consign a fellow mortal to a death of violence and disgrace. Oh God, help me—help me to sustain that bitter, bitter hour!" And then the poor man would throw himself on his bed and weep.

But the parting with his wife and children. What pen can describe that terrible interview! They knelt in prayer, their woebegone countenances suffused in tears, and with hands clasped convulsively together. The scene was too harrowing and sacred for the eye of a stranger. I rushed from the cell, and buried myself in my lodgings, whence I did not remove till all was over. Next day James Harvey, a victim of circumstantial evidence, and of a barbarous criminal code, perished on the scaffold.

* * * * * * *

Three weeks afterwards the court arrived at a populous city in the west of England. It had in the interval visited another assize town, and there Judge A—— had left three for execution. The trials of these men, however, I had not attended. So shocked had been my feelings by the mournful event which had taken place at ——, that I had gone into Wales for the sake of change of scene. After roaming about for a fortnight amidst the wild scenes of Carnarvonshire, I took the stage for the city which I knew the court was to visit, and arrived on the day previous to the opening of the assizes.

"Well, are we to have a heavy calendar?" I inquired next morning of a brother barrister *in* entering the court.

"Rather light for a March assize," replied the impatient counsel as he bustled onward. "There's Cartwright's case—highway robbery—in which I am for the prosecution—He'll swing for it, and perhaps four or five others."

"A good hanging judge is A——," said the under-sheriff, who at this moment joined us, rubbing his hands, as if pleased with the prospect of a few executions. "No chance of the prophecy yonder coming true, I suppose?"

"Not in the least," replied the bustling counsel. "He never looked better. His illness has gone completely off. And this day's work will brighten him up."

Cartwright's trial came on. I had never seen the man before, and was not aware that this was the same person whom Harvey had incidentally told me he had discharged for theft; the truth being, that till the last moment of his existence, that unfortunate man had not known how much he had been a sacrifice to this wretch's malice.

The crime of which the villain now stood accused was that of robbing a farmer of the paltry sum of eight shillings, in the neighborhood of Llhacombe. He pleaded not guilty, but put in no defence. A verdict was recorded against him, and in due time A—— sentenced him to be hanged. An expression of fiendish malignancy gleamed over the haggard features of the felon as he asked leave to address a few words to the court. It was granted. Leaning forward, and raising his heavy scowling eyes to the judge, he thus began: "There is something on my mind, my lord—a dreadful crime—which, as I am to die for the eight shillings I took from the farmer, I may as well confess. You may remember Harvey, my lord, whom you hanged the other day at ——?"

"What of him, fellow?" replied the judge, his features flushing crimson.

"Why, my lord, only this—that he was as innocent of the crime for which you hanged him as the child yet unborn. *I* did the deed! *I* put the watch in his trunk!"—And to the unutterable horror of the entire court he related the full particulars of the transaction, the origin of his grudge against Harvey, and his delight on bringing him to the gallows.

"Inhuman, execrable villain!" gasped the judge in extreme excitement.

"Cleverly done, though! Was it not, my lord?" rejoined the ruffian, with bitter irony. "The evidence, you know, was irresistible; the crime as clear as the sun at noonday; and if, in such plain cases, the *just* and necessary law was not enforced, society would be dissolved, and there would be no security for property! These were your words, I think. How on that occasion I admired your lordship's judgment and eloquence! Society would be dissolved if an innocent man were not hanged! Ha!—ha!—ha! Capital!—capital!" shouted the ferocious felon with demoniac glee, as he marked the effect of his words on the countenance of the judge.

"Remove the prisoner!" shouted the sheriff. An officer was about to do so; but the judge motioned him to desist. His lordship's features worked convulsively. He seemed striving to speak, but the words would not come.

"I suppose, my lord," continued Cartwright, in low and hissing tones, as the shadow of unutterable despair grew and settled on his face—"I suppose you know that his wife destroyed herself. The coroner's jury said she had fallen accidentally into the water. *I* know better. She drowned herself under the agonies of a broken heart! I saw her corpse, with the dead baby in its arms; and then I felt—knew—that I was lost!—Lost, doomed to everlasting perdition! But, my lord!"—and here the wretch broke into a howl wild and terrific—"we shall go down together—down to where your deserts are known. A—h—h! that pinches you, does it? Hound of a judge! legal murderer!—coward! I spurn and spit upon thee!"—The rest of the appalling objurgation was inarticulate, as the monster, foaming and sputtering, was dragged by an officer from the dock.

Judge A—— had fallen forward on his face, fainting and speechless with the violence of his emotions. The black cap had dropped from his brow. His hands were stretched out across the bench, and various members of the bar rushed to his assistance. The court broke up in frightful commotion.

Two days after the county paper had the following announcement:

"Died, at the Royal Hotel, ——, on the 27th instant, Judge A——, from an attack of fever supervening from a disorder from which he had but imperfectly recovered."

The prophecy was fulfilled!

A YOUNG LADY at Indianapolis was endeavoring to impress upon the minds of her Sunday scholars the sin and terrible punishment of Nebuchadnezzar, and when she said that for seven years he ate grass just like a cow, she was astonished by a little girl who asked, "Did he give milk?"

ONE to my washer woman—$2 50

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, : MARCH 25, 1871.

HON. ELLIS LEWIS died at his residence in West Philadelphia on last Sunday, aged about 73 years. He was one of the ablest jurists in Pennsylvania, and was a man of the most sterling virtues. He served successively as President Judge of the Lycoming and Lancaster county judicial districts and in 1851 was elected by the democrats as one of five Supreme Court Judges, which position he held for fifteen years. After his retirement from the Supreme Bench he practiced his profession with great success in Philadelphia.

THE election in New Hampshire, which took place on Tuesday, resulted in no choice for Governor. There were three candidates in the field—Republican, Democratic, and Labor Reform. As it requires a majority of all the votes cast to elect, and as neither had a majority, the question will go to the Legislature, which will choose a Republican.

The above elegant extract is taken from the last issue of the Johnstown *Tribune*.—Why did not the editor tell the precise truth? He knew when the article was written that he misrepresented the facts and results of the election, for he fails to admit that the democrats elected all their three candidates, Messrs. Hibbard, Bell and Parker, to Congress, in place of the three radical members, thus making a democratic gain of six members. Of course the truth did not suit his political purposes, but as we know Mr. Swank, the editor of the *Tribune*, and respect him, we would like to see him tell the whole truth when he undertakes to enlighten his readers on those political subjects about which there is not and cannot be any dispute. If Mr. Weston, the democratic candidate for Governor, has not been elected by the people of the State, there is a sure and certain majority in the Senate and House, which, under the law of New Hampshire, will carry out and express the voice of the people by electing him to that high position.

An Explanation.

When Mr. Davis, the Senator from Berks county, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on the Apportionment bill, made his report, we took occasion to express our opposition to the union of Cambria with Elk county in the same Senatorial district. The article was written hastily and without due reflection, and without the least intention of impugning any man's motives. We understand that our remarks have given offence to Mr. Wallace, the Speaker of the Senate, as well as to Mr. Rose, our member. Mr. Wallace at one time represented Cambria county in the State Senate, and no man is more honored and respected by the democracy of this county. He has always been true to what we regard as the best interests of our county. Mr. Rose's character and standing as a democrat are attested by his election to the House and by his political acts everywhere.

We well know all about the difficulties and embarassments of framing an Apportionment bill, having prepared and sucessfully passed the bill for that purpose during the session of 1850; and now inasmuch as the suddenly prepared article referred to has been misconstrued, and upon due reflection would not have been published at all, we say to Senator Wallace and Repesentative Rose, that the article in the *Freeman* only expressed the individual opinion of its writer, hastily formed, and that it neither *then* was nor is it *now* intended to express the feelings and views of the democratic party of Cambria county against the bill. We trust that this explanation of our motives will be satisfactory to all concerned. We believe that the democratic party of this county fully endorse the bill of Mr. Davis as it finally passed the Senate.

Wendell Phillips on Grant.

We assume, as a foregone conclusion, and as a *universally* admitted fact, that the administration of Gen. Grant is dead and has entirely lost the confidence of even his own party. As an evidence of this prevailing opinion in the republican press of the country, we publish the following article from the pen of Wendell Phillips, the editor of the *National Standard* of Boston. In some things that Mr. Phillips says we unqualifiedly agree, while in reference to other expressions of his we entirely dissent. However, he is an able man, but a bitter partisan, and as he fully understands the weakness and imbecility of Grant's miserable and corrupt administration, and exposes and lays it bare, we freely give place to the following severe and scathing article from his masterly pen:

A word sometimes stuns a drunkard into sobriety. Possibly the insult offered and the peril brought to the Republican party by the removal of Mr. Sumner may have this effect on the nation. We may see the loyal men of the North rally to the defence of the Union. If not, then there is but one thing more for Congress to do in order to sign the death warrant of the Republican party, and possibly of the Union. Let Congress now adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to curb the Ku-Klux, and they have assured the election of a Democrat to the Presidency.—Indeed the mood of Washington in regard to the anarchy of the South is such that we consider the matter about settled. The thirty-three Republicans who last week removed Mr. Sumner from his post elected a Democratic President for 1872. Whether Grant will consent to run on a Democratic ticket is of course uncertain. Probably he does not himself know yet. But evidently Butler's bill on the Ku-Klux is not likely to become a law. The same observiency that ate dirt in the Sumner matter stands ready to defeat that. Any substitute that sends Southern assassins to be tried by a jury of fellow-assassins is a mockery. Nothing short of shooting half a dozen Southern millionaires at the drum-head will awe the Ku-Klux into submission. There seems no likelihood of such vigor either in Congress or at the White House. The Santo Domingo collar on Senatorial necks shows that they belong to a man who has entered on the course where Andrew Johnson perished. How far he intends to advance on that pathway he does not himself now know. But the descent is fatally easy. We did not expect much from General Grant. But when he so unexpectedly arose to the level of statesmanship in the matter of the fifteenth amendment and of the Indians, we smothered all our doubts and gave him large confidence. The last few months, capped by this insolent interference with Congress, reveals the man. We persisted in believing that Mr. Motley was removed for adequate cause until Mr. Secretary Fish's clumsy letter dispelled the allusion. That act, seen in the light of this attack on Mr. Sumner, was evidently dictated simply and solely by spite toward the great Massachusetts Senator. James the First said, when he came to London to mount his throne and found only blundering officials, "they have given me a secretary who cannot write, and a speaker who cannot speak." Grant is understood to be in the same affliction. And the Massachusetts renegade who helped Mr. Fish to his boyish rhetoric did his work so poorly that he betrayed the secret, and let the world see that, after six months' incubation, the department could not hatch a decent excuse. Just as that discreditable act was floating away into oblivion comes this usurpation, which puts the present Executive into the company of Jackson's bank intrigues, and Johnson's attack on Stanton. The revelation it makes of the servility of the Senate is disheartening to all lovers of free government.—Every man knows that each Senator who voted for Mr. Sumner's removal, did so solely because the President had let him understand that only on that condition could he hope to have any influence at the departments in securing office for his friends. We tell only what is an open secret at Washington. Politicians there, attitudinizing on the floors of Congress, use words in a Pickwickian sense and varnish base acts with comely phrases. But it is fit the people should know the plain truth. The President has bought off his opponents by refusing all winter to listen, in the matter of appointments, to the recommendation of any member of Congress who voted with Mr. Sumner. The only excuse individual Congressmen make for changing their votes is that to be ignored at the departments when asking offices for their supporters is death to their political hopes. If Santo Domingo is annexed, Grant secures it by threats and bribes. The poorest memory will need but little effort to recall the very embassy that bought a Keystone vote, the judgeship which won a Wolverine, and the herring post that made another Senator put on the Domingo collar. Of course, when a party becomes merely a "ring" to divide the spoils it touches its downfall. It is sad to think that the power of a great party should have fallen into the hands of such low, mercenary selfishness. It is sad that we can oppose to outlaw assassins at the South, banded together, mercilessly and at every sacrifice, for at least a great object—secession—that we can oppose to them only a gang of Swiss, shamelessly exhibiting themselves for sale to the highest bidder. And so cheated of half our gains, betrayed in the house of our friends, we must rally for another such fight as that which crushed Davis and balked Johnson. To prevent the choice of a Democratic President may be impossible. But our effort must go deeper than that. We must begin to educate the people into the determination, that if, encouraged by a rebel President, secession ever lifts its head again at the South, the North will sweep rebeldom with the besom of utter destruction and leave it no ruler but the sword until every now living white man is in his grave. WENDELL PHILLIPS.

[*Communicated.*]

National Education.

There is a bill now before Congress, if indeed it has not already passed that body and become a law, providing a system of national schools for the United States. It is intended that this law shall take effect on the first day of July, 1871. This bill provides, among other things, that the President shall appoint in each State a State Superintendent of national schools; that the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint as many Division Inspectors of national schools as there are Congressional districts in the State; that the districts of the Division Inspectors shall be divided by the State Superintendents into school districts of convenient size, in each of which the Secretary of the Interior shall appoint some suitable person to be Local Superintendent of national schools; that *such number of schools* shall be kept in each district as the State Superintendents *shall direct*; "that every Local Superintendent *shall select the place for the school-houses* in his district, and purchase or hire them in the name of the United States; and in case the owners are unwilling to part with them, they are to be *seized and taken* in somewhat the same way as are locations for forts, lighthouses, etc;" that the State Superintendent under the direction of the National Commissioner of Education *shall prescribe all the books that shall be used*; that the Local Superintendents *shall employ all the teachers and fix their salaries*, subject to the approval of the State Superintendents, &c. &c. Fifty millions of dollars are to be levied annually for school purposes, which sum is to be assessed and collected by the same officers and in much the same way as the internal revenue is now assessed and collected. If, however, at the expiration of twelvemonths after the first day of July, 1871, any State can prove "to the satisfaction of the President of the United States that there is established in said State a system of common schools which provides reasonably, for all the children therein who dwell where the population is sufficiently dense to enable schools to be maintained, suitable instruction in the aforesaid branches, [viz: reading, writing, orthography, arithmetic, geography, and the history of the United States,] no further steps shall be taken for the appointment of officers or the assessment of the tax therein; otherwise he shall proceed to cause said tax to be assessed and said schools to be established within each State forthwith thereafter."

Such are the principal features of the bill establishing a national system of common schools; and it must strike every one as a system un-American in every feature. "It is just such a measure as the ruler of the most despotic nation on earth might favor. Russia or Turkey might safely adopt it as a basis for their system of education." The people, as such, are entirely ignored by this bill; they have no voice in the matter of the education of their children further than to pay the tax. No directors are to be chosen by the people, which directors have the electing of teachers, county superintendents, the establishing and locating of schools and school-houses, the selecting of school-books, the assessing of school-taxes, the fixing of school-terms, &c. By our present system, *all* power in the premises is in the hands of the *people*; by the new system, all power is in the hands of the President, the Secretary of the Interior, the National Commissioner of Education, and the different superintendents appointed by these officials.—Political services will alone be considered in the appointing of these school officers, just as they are at present in the appointing of postmasters, revenue assessors, &c., and with every change of administration will come a change of school superintendents throughout the land from the least to the greatest. No lover of his country can look upon this scheme without serious apprehension.

"But it may be said," says Prof. Wickersham, from whom we have already quoted, "that the bill is not designed to disturb the systems of education in the States where such systems are in efficient operation. * * But while it may not disturb the systems of education in States like Pennsylvania, *it grants the power to do it*, and the moment the bill shall pass Congress and receive the signature of the President, that moment all State authority in the matter of education, and all authority emanating directly from the people in the exercise of their primary rights of sovereignty in school districts for school purposes, throughout the whole nation, will be subordinated to the central powers intrusted with the management of education at Washington. Nothing could be more unwise." T. J. C.

A DESPERATE HUSBAND.—*Attempted Murder of a Wife and Subsequent Suicide.*—The quiet town of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, was thrown into a fearful state of excitement on Saturday afternoon last by a tragedy, shocking in the extreme, resulting in the death of Mr. Oscar Ray. It appears that for some time past there had been more or less differences between himself and wife, Ray being exceedingly jealous in his disposition, and eventually Mrs. Ray determined to leave him and go to her friends. They had formerly lived in Indiana. Mrs. Ray, being a native of Greensburg, returned to the residence of Lieut. John Kyle, where her mother resided. Ray became furious because his wife left him, and arming himself with a revolver he proceeded to Greensburg on Saturday, and going to Lieutenant Kyle's residence, he, after some difficulty, gained the consent of the family to an interview with Mrs. Ray. He at once demanded to know if she would return with him.

"No, I cannot," she replied.

"Then," said he, "I bid you a long and eternal farewell."

He instantly drew his revolver, and aiming at his wife, fired. But Mr. Kyle and a gentleman named Cline, who were near at hand, interrupted his arm, causing the ball to pass over his wife's head and into the mantel-piece. He made repeated attempts to kill her, but failing in his diabolical work, turned the pistol and shot himself through the breast. He was placed in a wagon and carried to jail, where he soon died.

Mrs. Cynthia Ray is the daughter of Jas. Harvey, deceased, who was once prothonotary of Westmoreland county, and is a lady of unblemished character and respectability. Her husband loved her, and was likely rendered desperate by jealousy and his own bad passions. The afflictions of the families of the parties are great and receive general sympathy.—*Pittsburgh Leader.*

LOYAL NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The New York *Sun*, good loyal authority, says:

The Governments of Great Britain and Spain will see that the election in New Hampshire indicates disaster and an end to the British and Spanish influence in the State Department at Washington.

Hurrah for triumphant America!

What is the price of water lots in San Domingo since the New Hampshire election? Has Gen. Grant got any for sale?

Will one Ulysses S. Grant, of St. Louis, Missouri, Cormorant of Washington, D. C., be kind enough to inform us who was bitten by the New Hampshire election?

Grant's toadies are busy trying to explain away this election.

Here are a few questions for them:

Do they know any way to explain the Governor elect out of the executive chair?

Do they know any way to explain the three newly elected members of Congress out of their seats?

Do they know how to explain away the votes which these three new members will give uniformly against Gen. Grant?

After the fourth of March, 1873, General Grant will have nothing to do but drink and make explanations. But neither his drink nor his explanations will ever put him back into the White House.

And by the way, as Mr. Greeley says, liquor had something to do with the result of this first State election, was it liquor in New Hampshire, or was it the liquor in the White House?

THE SITUATION IN PARIS.—Paris is in full possession of the red republican revolutionists. The National Guards, in obedience to orders from the "Central Republican Committee," have taken up positions in various quarters of the city, meeting with no resistance. The red flag flies from the Hotel de Ville, and its windows are crowded with armed insurgents. Ricotti Garibaldi, son of the Italian liberator, directs the insurrection, and it was by his orders that Generals Thomas and Le Comte were shot. In the meanwhile M. Thiers and the regular government are at Versailles, whither Mr. Washburne and the whole Diplomatic body have gone. The President is said to be resolute, though full of grief. The air is full of rumors, One has it that negociations for a settlement of the difficulties have been opened between the insurgents and the government; another, that the Assembly is about to proclaim General Faidherbe dictator; another, that the National Guards are about to march on Versailles. Thiers has telegraphed for 30,000 regulars to come to the defence of the state. There is great agitation in the departments and risings are expected in Lyons, Marsailles, and even Bordeaux. The Bonapartist agents are active. Napoleon has arrived in England and tells *The World* correspondent that he will be recalled to France sooner or later. The Germans are ready to re-enter Paris if necessary. These are piping times, and they are making history rapidly over the water.—*N. Y. World.*

BRUTAL OUTRAGE.—Mary A. Shade, second wife of Sebastian Shade of Chester county, has for some time been supporting the family—seven in number—by washing and doing general housework for her neighbors, while the father and two sons, Mitchell and Joseph, aged 20 and 18 respectively, were idle and doing nothing to support the family. She protested, as any true woman would do, against keeping the family herself, when three able-bodied men were about the house too indolent to work, when labor could be had near at home, at a sufficient remuneration to keep the family from want. After stating, plainly, that she would no longer support them in their indolence—Mitchell—eldest son,—struck her on the head just above the temple, which felled her to the floor, causing the blood to gush from her mouth, nose and ears. After partially recovering, she attempted to get up, when Joseph, a brother of Mitchell's, seconded him, and together beat her most unmercifully over the head and shoulders, and no doubt would have murdered her outright, had not a near neighbor came to her timely assistance. The husband and father swore in a fearful manner, and declared that he would break her neck if she did not proceed to work as usual. The three men have been arrested and lodged in jail.

THE MUCH MARRIED BOWEN.—The letter of Mrs. Petigrue Bowen, wife of Congressman Bowen, in which, while defending her husband, she took occasion to reflect upon the character of the Kentucky matron who claims the name of Mrs Tabitha Bowen, has brought out a communication in the Louisville *Courier-Journal* from the last named lady, in which she introduces copies of three letters written to her during the year 1870, the originals of which she says she can produce in the handwriting of C. C. Bowen, in all of which he says: "I will give you one thousand dollars if I can be released from any further claim, which can only be done by a divorce." Mrs. Tabitha also says that the letter she wrote denying her marriage was copied from a draft written by Bowen himself, and given to him on his sworn promise that it should only be shown to a few prominent gentlemen in order to save his seat in Congress from being forfeited.—She also says she has a suit for divorce pending in the Kentucky courts.

News and Political Items.

—Grant has named John W. Forney for Collector at the Port of Philadelphia.

—At Oswego a Democrat was elected Mayor by 250 majority—Republican majority last year 168.

—William F. Packer, son of the late ex-Governor Packer, died at St. Paul, Minnesota, last week. His remains will be interred at Williamsport.

—The Lynn, Mass., shoemakers have a yacht, the hull of which is composed entirely of old shoe boxes, the stays are made of shoe bindings, and the sails of split leather.

—Ex-Congressman Cake, of Schuylkill county, was in his seat six days during the last session of the Forty-first Congress, for which he received $5,000, or $833 per day.

—At Troy, N. Y., Thomas B. Carroll, Democrat, was elected Mayor of that city, on the 7th inst,, by over 2000 majority—showing a Democratic gain of over 1000 votes.

—A quarrel between two men in an iron foundry in Lowell, Mass., was ended by one throwing the contents of a dipper of molten iron upon the other. The iron in some places burnt to the very bone.

—One hundred and twelve persons is given as the number that have been hung in Pennsylvania during the past hundred years. The number that deserved hanging in the same period is not stated.

—Since the New Hampshire election Grant has refused to receive visitors. The Chicago *Times* thinks if something would happen to make him refuse bribes, it would be a blessed thing for the country.

—Napoleon is in England, with few to do him reverence; Paris in the hands of the National Guard, and German rule prevails in Alsace and Lorraine. What changes will the next turn of the wheel produce?

—The earth is said to be growing smaller. In ten thousand millions of years it will be as small as Rhode Island, where they are unable to shoot woodcock with the finest of bird-shot for fear of shooting into some other State.

—The life of a Maine engineer was recently saved by a Testament in his vest pocket. A stray bullet entered his cab, and but for the book would have entered his lungs.—Moral: Never take your Testament out of your vest pocket.

—A married woman, residing in St. Lawrence county, a few days ago became the mother of four children—two boys and two girls, at one birth. Her name is Risley, and she and her family are doing well, and bid fair to live long and prosper.

—A law suit for the settlement of the estate of a deceased citizen of Troy, which has been in the courts for two years, was ended on Saturday by the discovery of his will in the false bottom of a bureau, which had been sent to a cabinet maker for repairs.

—A man in Southampton, Conn., the other day put $250 in greenbacks in a drawer with some matches and a whetstone. The whetstone became warm, the matches ignited and the $250 worth of greenbacks were in ashes when the man came to look for them.

—A Washington special says there are three hundred and twenty-six defaulting internal revenue collectors in the United States, the total amount of whose indebtedness foots up over twenty millions of dollars—six twentieths of which is due from ten individuals.

—At the beginning of the Franco-German war two barbers in Temesvar, Hungary, agreed to commit suicide if the French should be conquered by the Prussians. At the news of the surrender of Paris both blew their brains out, leaving a letter which ended with "*Vive la France!*"

—Daniel Ellis and his wife were murdered on Saturday morning, in their house near Ypsilanti, Michigan. The brutal deed is supposed to have been perpetrated with an axe in the hands of Franklin Ellis, a son of the deceased. He was arrested in the evening while attempting to escape.

—A convict, recently pardoned out of the Ohio Penitentiary by Governor Hayes, last week, named Henry Yons, in Belmont county, shot and mortally wounded one Moses Kline, and then shot and killed himself.—He was sentenced to the penitentiary a year ago for shooting a man named Ferrell.

—A man in Hartford obtained a coffin the other day from the selectmen of the town for a "deceased daughter." Shortly afterward he was seen trying to peddle it off at half its value; and then it transpired that his daughter was no nearer the grave than he was, and not half so near the county jail.

—A bill has been introduced into the Legislatnre making it the duty of persons empowerered to tie up the nuptial knot to require of the parties presenting themselves for marriage a license issued by the Clerk of the Orphan's Court in the county where the ceremony is performed. The fee for the license is to be one dollar.

—"Thirty-three Republicans who last week removed Mr. Sumner from his post, elected a Democratic President for 1872."—This is the language of Mr. Wendell Phillips in the *National Standard*. A Democratic President would have been chosen in 1872 without this occurrence. But the Sumner *imbroglio* turns a defeat into an utter rout.

—The three newly elected Democratic Congressmen from New Hampshire, having received their certificates, will proceed to Washington forthwith and take their seats. The appearance of an unbroken Democratic delegation from the Granite State upon the floor of Congress will be an event well worthy of special note, and will doubtless create a sensation in administration circles.

—The inquiries of passengers as to the "Next station" has always been the bane of the existence of railroad conductors, and now a man out in Connecticut has invented something to obviate the difficulty. The words "next station" are lettered on a box above a glass through which are seen, as a wheel revolves, the names of the stations, a new one appearing when a station is passed.

—A correspondent writes that a sight of ruined St. Cloud is alone worth a journey of a thousand miles. The village presents a marvelously curious scene of devastation amidst which, here and there, some object stands boldly out, having escaped scathless. "Towering over all is the church spire, neither touched by flame or broken." The palace is apostrophised as "desolation of desolation of desolations."

—The North East (Erie county) Star tells this: Miss Clem Galusha, an estimable young lady residing at Sterrettania, recently lost her power of speech, and during the space of three weeks was unable to utter a single audible word. A few days since, while washing dishes, she all at once commenced to talk, to her great surprise and astonishment. No one knows the cause of her having been thus affected.

—Seventy cities of the United States are converted into military posts under the atrocious enforcement act which has passed Congress. Of these seven belong to Pennsylvania, namely: Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Scranton, Reading, Harrisburg and Lancaster. In seven cities of Pennsylvania, including the the capital of the Commonwealth, the elections are to be conducted with federal officers mounted over the ballot box ready to beckon to their assistance the bayonets of federal soldiers.

—On Tuesday a locomotive on the Lehigh and Susquehanna railroad exploded near Coalport, just above Mauch Chunk. The engineer, Mr. Jacob Winebrake, was instantly killed, his head being completely severed from his body. The fireman, Mr. E. Yontz, and a friend of the engineer named Levi Hilbert, of Port Carbon, were both seriously injured; also a man named Andrew Hern, a laborer at the coal schutes, was struck by a piece of the wreck and quite badly hurt.

—The steamer Tennessee, having on board the San Domingo Commission, arrived at Key West yesterday, from Jamaica. Mr. Wade has his report ready. It is, in the main, in favor of annexation. But debt and land grants are matters to be inquired into before the job is consummated. If Mr. Wade thus alludes to these two subjects, they are of more than ordinary magnitude. The Commission will be in Washington by to-day, and ready to report. The contest will, therefore, commence in the Senate on Monday or Tuesday of next week.

—French journals report a very singular mode of carrying letters, resorted to during the present war. Two hollow hemispheres of zinc were filled with eight hundred letters and then soldered together, so as to form a ball twenty-five centimetres or nearly ten inches in diameter. This ball, on the circumference of which small paddles were attached, was thrown into Seine some distance above Paris, and was fished up at that city at a water gate contrived for that purpose. The weight of the ball was so adjusted that it moved at a certain depth below the surface of the water, the current striking the paddles and driving it rapidly along.

—The Lebanon, Illinois, *Chronicle* gives an account of a terrific tornado which passed over a portion of St. Clair county last Tuesday night. The storm passed half a mile East of Lebanon, and did great damage.—Some twenty farm houses were either blown from their foundations or entirely demolished, and outbuildings, fences, and trees destroyed. Miss Watson was instantly killed, Mr. Vermillion fatally injured, and has since died, and his wife not expected to recover. Miss Vermillion's arms and legs were broken, and was otherwise injured. She is not expected to live. Nearly everybody in the house destroyed were more or less hurt, several of them dangerously. Some houses, and also some persons were moved from one to two hundred yards; and trees two to four feet in diameter broken like pipe stems.

EIGHTEEN MILES IN FOURTEEN MINUTES.—Dan Rice, the great showman, who has frequently catered to the amusement of the Ebensburg public, last week turned up in a new role. Being immersed in a newspaper at Columbus, Ohio, he missed the train for Cleveland, and having pressing business in the latter city he chartered a locomotive for $100 to catch up with the train. After a run of eighteen miles, which was accomplished in the remarkably short time of fourteen minutes, the object was attained. Dan had this view of things as he darted through space: "The shifting landscape seemed to spin around the horizon; fences were dissolved into a dim streak of gray; the trees appeared to shoot by in solid column and the locomotive, quivering in every joint like a terror-stricken thing of life, threatened every instant (at least it so seemed to Dan's excited imagination) to hurl itself and rash riders into eternity.

AT CHURCH AGAIN.—The Radical organs made a great fuss over Grant after his inauguration, because he attended church for several Sundays. But we have not seen him billeted at any such place for a year past, until last Sunday he turned up at a Methodist church in Philadelphia, where he had gone to hunt a new Collector for that Port. Some evil disposed persons intimate that the result of the New Hampshire election had again turned his head churchward; besides, he is seeking the prayers of the righteous to help him through with his San Domingo job.—*Clearfield Republican.*

AN engine ran into a caboose car in the Harrisburg railroad yard, on Monday evening last, killing Samuel Swarger and Wm. Callender, the latter instantly, and injuring Edward Yoder and Samuel Caster very severely. The unfortunate men were all employes of the Pa. R. R. Company.

—Several bloody riots occurred in Paris on the night of the 22d inst. A company of national troops were called out and fired into the mob, killing and wounding a large number of persons. Great terror prevails.

NOTICE.—The annual election of the Board of Trustees of the Ebensburg Academy, will be held at the Court House, Ebensburg, on MONDAY, the 3d day of APRIL next, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M.
JOHN E. SCANLAN, Secretary.
Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-3t.

CAUTION.—Whereas my wife ANN has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation, this is to warn all persons against harboring or trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts she may contract, unless compelled to do so by law. JOHN KIMBALL.
Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-3t.*

LAND FOR SALE.—**68 Acres** and **105 Perches** of excellent Land in Allegheny township, about 15 Acres cleared, the balance well timbered, will be sold on accommodating terms. Title indisputable.
FRANCIS O'FRIEL,
CATHARINE J. CHRISTY,
Administrators of P. Christy, dec'd.
Loretto, March 18, 1871.-3t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of JOSEPH ROSE, dec'd.
The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute money in the hands of Jacob R. Stull, one of the Executors of Jos. Rose, dec'd, hereby gives notice to all parties interested in said estate, that he will sit at his office in Johnstown, on **Wednesday, April 5th, 1871,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of attending to the duties of said appointment, when and where all persons interested must present their claims, or be debarred from coming in on said fund. C. W. EASLY,
Johnstown, March 18, 1871.-3t. Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.—*In the matter of the Account of* AUGUSTUS CRAVER, *Administrator of* HENRY LLOYD, *deceased.*
AND NOW, MARCH 13TH, 1871, on motion of Johnston & Scanlan, the Court appoint R. L. George, Esq., Auditor to report distribution of the funds in the hands of the Administrator to the creditors entitled thereto. *By the Court.*
Extract from the Record.
J. K. HITE, Proth'y.

I hereby give notice that I will sit at my office in Ebensburg, on **Wednesday, the 5th of April next,** at 2 o'clock, P. M., to attend to the duties of said appointment, at which time and place all persons interested may attend if they see proper. R. L. GEORGE, Auditor.
Ebensburg, March 18, 1871.-3t.

TWO GOOD FARMS FOR SALE.—The subscriber is desirous of selling two valuable Farms owned by him and located in Carroll township, Cambria county, distanced respectively one mile and four miles from Carrolltown. The first of these Farms contains **65 Acres,** all but about five acres of which are cleared, well fenced and in excellent condition. There is on the premises a two story Log House, nearly new, a first rate Bank Barn, 64x40 feet, Spring House, besides 150 choice Fruit Trees, nearly all bearing, the best of water near the house, and all other needed conveniences. The other farm contains **58 Acres** and **86 Perches,** about eight acres of which are cleared and have thereon erected a good Log House. The balance of the land is well timbered. These Farms will be sold either separately or together and at a fair price and on liberal terms. Title indisputable. For further particulars apply on the first described premises or address
JOHN WEBER,
March 18, 1871.-3t. Carrolltown, Pa.

CLOSING PRICES

OF DE HAVEN & BRO., 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia, at 3 o'clock, P. M., March 13, 1871.

U. S. 6's of '81	115¾	115¾
" " '62	112¾	112⅝
" " '64	111½	112¾
" " '65	111½	112¾
" " '65, new	110¾	111
" " '67	110¾	111
" " '68	111½	111¾
" 5's, 10-40's	108¾	109
U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy	113¾	114
Due Comp. Int. Notes		
Gold	111¾	111¾
Silver	106¾	108
Union Pacific R.R. 1st M.B'nds	830	840
Central Pacific R. R.	955	965
Un'n Pacific Land Gr'nt B'nds	730	745

HALE'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER.
GRAY HAIR
Restored to its Original Youthful Color
BY ITS USE.
It will make *Hair grow* upon bald heads, except in very aged persons, as it furnishes the nutritive principle by which the nourished and supported.
It will prevent the hair from falling out, and does not stain the skin.
No better evidence of its superiority need be adduced than the fact that so many imitations of it are offered to the public.
IT IS A SPLENDID HAIR-DRESSING!
Our Treatise on the Hair sent free by mail.
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.
For sale by all druggists.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.
In Boys' Wear we have every kind of material & every variety of style, suitable for Youth from 16 to 20, Boys from 9 to 16, and Children from 5 to 9 years, all durable & strong, made with special reference to rough usage. In this department our prices are astonishingly low. *Market and 6th.*
We have made our Establishment "THE HEADQUARTERS OF COUNTRY TRADE" in Clothing, and we can assure our friends from out of town that they need look no further than Oak Hall for satisfactory Clothing & satisfactory prices. Full stock all the year round. *Market and 6th.*
Our Custom Work is of the very best character. Easy rules for measurement, prices, &c., sent free to any part of America, and good fits guaranteed. *Market and 6th Streets,*
PHILADELPHIA.
WANAMAKER AND BROWN'S OAK HALL.

MONONGAHELA FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
Anderson & Freyvogel,
Successors to S. S. Fowler.
Iron Founders and Mill Furnishers,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Grist, Saw Mill and White Lead Machinery; French Burr, Cocalico & Esop's Mill Stones (De Four & Co.); German Anchor Brands Bolting Cloths; Water Wheels, Smut Machines, Rolling Mill and other Machinery, Pulleys, Hangers and Shafting.
No. 39 WATER STREET,
[2-12.] PITTSBURGH, PA. [3m.]

ST. CLOUD HOTEL,
Arch Street, above Seventh,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
ENTIRELY NEW, with ample capacity for 250 guests. Terms, $3 per day. The ST. CLOUD is newly and elegantly furnished throughout, and is open for the reception of guests, by the undersigned, who have so successfully conducted for the past ten years the well-known Mountain House, at Cresson Springs.
G. W. MULLIN & BRO., *Prop'rs.*
March 4, 1871.-2½m.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against interfering in any way with the following described property, which I purchased at Sheriff's sale and have left in the possession of Mrs. Ada Durbin, wife of Joseph P. Durbin, of Allegheny township, during my pleasure, viz: 1 Cook Stove and Utensils, 1 Cupboard, 1 Doughtray, 1 set Dishes, 2 sets Chairs, 2 Bedsteads, 1 Mirror, 1 lot Rag Carpet.
MICHAEL McGUIRE.
Allegheny Twp., March 11, 1871.-3t.*

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!
DO YOU HEAR THAT, FIREMEN?
AND ARE YOU PREPARED TO
OBEY THE SUMMONS
This you are not, unless you have been to
Wolff's Clothing Store
and have bought one of those superb
FIREMAN'S COATS
to keep you warm and dry. Worth more than them at from $18 to $20, and any other garment you want you can have made to order at short notice.
☞*NO FIT, NO CHARGE.*☜
Mr. WOLFF has just returned from the East and his READY-MADE
CLOTHING DEPARTMENT
now contains the largest assortment, the most varied assortment, and altogether the most pleasing assortment of
SEASONABLE GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
EVER DISPLAYED IN ALTOONA.
☞OVERCOATS, from the lowest Cassimere to the finest Beaver—all sizes.
☞Full Suits of Clothing at from $8 to $30.
Pants from $1.50 to $9. Vests from 75 cts. to $5. Also, a general variety of
NOTIONS & FURNISHING GOODS
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
UMBRELLAS, SATCHELS, TRUNKS, &c.
☞In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT will be found a full stock of FURS, from the lowest priced Coney to the finest Mink and Sable.
GODFREY WOLFF,
Next door to the Post Office, Altoona, Pa.

THOMAS CARLAN
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE,
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
STATIONERY AND NOTIONS,
FISH, SALT, SUGAR CURED MEATS,
BACON, FLOUR,
FEED AND PROVISIONS,
1323 Eleventh Avenue,
Between 13th and 14th Sts., Altoona.
All such goods as Spices, Brushes, Tubs and Willow Ware, Shoe Blacking and Stationery will be sold from manufacturer's price lists, and all other goods is not Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh current prices. To dealers I present peculiar advantage of saving them all and drayage, as they are not required freights from the principal cities and average charges are made. Dealers may be assured that my goods are of the best quality my prices as moderate as city rates. By a fair, upright business, and by promptly satisfactorily filling all orders, I hope the patronage of retail dealers and Cambria county and elsewhere. Respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. THOMAS CARLAN.
Altoona, July 29, 1869.-tf.

GEORGE W. YEAGER
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HEATING AND COOK STOVES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE,
And GENERAL JOBBER in SPOUTING
and all other work in his line.
Virginia Street, near Caroline Street,
ALTOONA, PA.
The only dealer in the city having the right to sell the renowned "BARLEY SHEAF" COOK STOVE, the most perfect complete and satisfactory Stove ever introduced to the public.
STOCK IMMENSE. - PRICES LOW.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

WOOD, MORRELL & CO.
WASHINGTON STREET,
Near Pa. R. R. Depot, Johnstown, Pa.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
MILLINERY GOODS,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,
IRON AND NAILS,
CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
GLASS WARE, YELLOW WARE,
WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,
PROVISIONS and FEED, ALL KINDS
Together with all manner of Western Produce such as FLOUR, BACON, FISH, SALT, CARBON OIL, &c., &c.
☞ Wholesale and retail orders solicited and promptly filled on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
WOOD, MORRELL & CO.

ANDREW MOSES
MERCHANT TAILOR,
SUPPES'S BUILDING, CLINTON ST., JOHNSTOWN.
HAS just received his fall and winter stock of fine French, London and American CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, and a full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods.
Mr. Moses has been for eight years cutter for Wood, Morrell & Co.'s establishment, and generally that he has commenced business in Suppes's building, on Clinton street, with a new stock of goods adapted to the fall and winter season, and he is prepared to make up in the latest style and at moderate prices for cash, having determined to attend to business to merit a share of public patronage, and maintain that success which has heretofore attended his efforts in producing good fitting garments. Give him a call.
Johnstown, Sept. 2, 1868.-tf.

Cambria Freeman.

SATURDAY, : : MARCH 25, 1871.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Accidents and Mishaps at and near Home.

Mr. S. S. Christy, our whilom townsman, has closed at Parker's Landing.

The Ladies' Fair closed on Saturday night and will remain closed until June court.

Thomas Ferry, a miner from Schuylkill county, was killed by a fall of coal in a Broad Top mine, a few days ago.

The "shadow pantomimes" presented by the Brothers on Thursday evening of last week were tip top. Come again.

The M. E. Church property in this place was sold by Sheriff Jones, (Camp Hill,) at public sale on Wednesday, for $550.

The mail only received from 'M M." on Monday is going to press and its publication thereby delayed until next week.

The brick, two coats and a hat and cap were stolen from the house of Thos. Grey, at Kittanning, on the night of the 11th inst.

Mr. Eller had the index finger of his right hand cut off by a moulding machine in a planing mill in Johnstown on Tuesday.

Wm. Lloyd & Co., bankers of this place, have been authorized to receive subscriptions to the new Loan, and all needed now are takers.

The borough council appropriated $1,350 to the fire council $650, and with that sum they have got a new steam fire engine has just been purchased in Philadelphia.

The building needs a building association. Who will be the first man to move in the matter? We have the constitution and by-laws of an association of the kind in Altoona and a branch office of the Cambria Iron Company at Johnstown. R. Baker, the only one not reported in our list last week, resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff. Court adjourned on Friday last.

Ben has crossed the line," because he has crossed the line, sir, on Tuesday last. The change is more than has made everybody else in the county are all on the same side now of the line.

A Bedford county hen produced an egg the other day measuring 6⅞ by 7⅛ inches in circumference, inside of which was found another perfect in every respect, which measured as follows:

Sixteen logs, each sixteen feet in length and containing all told 17,200 feet of lumber, were obtained from one tree recently felled in Clearfield county—and the story is true.

Mr. W. Russ, Esq., of Hollidaysburg, has removed from the office of Assistant Assessor for Blair county and J. E. Reese, one of the editors of the Altoona Tribune, appointed in his place.

The addition to the two young ladies and one boy burned to death in the fire in Indiana county, as reported by us last week, the owner of the premises, Mr. Hopkins, is so badly injured that his life is despaired of.

The Bedford Gazette has a standing card which reads thusly: "Our job printers AT HOME work all the year except Sunday." On Sunday we presume they are at work somewhere else, but the Gazette has a very peculiar way of saying it.

Mr. Jerry Campbell, brakesman on our road, was caught and slightly "squeezed" between cars on Tuesday; and a passenger getting off the same train at this place met with a similar accident by being caught between the cars and platform, but fortunately escaped without much injury.

A freight brakeman on the Pa. R. R. named Woll, whose residence was Williamsport, fell from his train near East Conemaugh about 4 o'clock on Tuesday morning last and was instantly killed. A similar accident some year causing his death about a month ago. His remains were brought home for interment.

Mr. Joseph Collabine, mail carrier between Huntingdon and McAllevy's Fort, was thrown from his sleigh near Warm Springs by two men, on the night of last week, dragged from his horse and robbed of about sixty dollars, tax money and $15 of his own, and also a considerable sum of money which had been entrusted to him to deposit in bank.

Any person wishing to buy as good and as cheap a farm as there is in Cambria county within one mile of the railroad at Wilmore, not only half a mile from church and school, and buy it too on terms that almost anyone can meet, can hear of that kind of an opportunity by calling at this office or on the owner, Kane farm, Summerhill township.

Many men go wagging through the world without a wagon but those who have wagons are more wagoning in less time than those who go along without wagons. If you don't believe this just "wait for the wagon" long enough to see what R. H. Singer, of Johnstown, has to say on the subject. His views will be found in our advertising department.

The old trick of attempting to cross the railroad track with a team and wagon in front of an approaching train, was tried at Latrobe on Wednesday morning last, but unfortunately the attempt resulted in deplorable failure.—The driver of the team, a farmer in the neighborhood was killed instantly, and the wagon completely demolished, the horses alone escaping unhurt from the wreck.

Hon. Preston Knott, U. S. Senator from Kentucky, a gentleman of infinite jest and sound democratic principles, and whose name has become famous by his humorous speeches and epigrams of "Duluth" and "Pennsylvania Avenue," was born in the building now occupied as a drug store by Mr. William Berkey, Main street, Johnstown, which is said for the "great commercial centre."

Justice Strayer of Johnstown summoned several persons the other day to determine a controversy between certain litigants, and the jurors, finding that the aforesaid litigants were "American citizens of African descent," suddenly remembered that they had to see a man around the corner, and soon left. Forgetting to return in time in the case, the Justice refreshed their memories by fining each of them ten dollars.

The Alleghanian's Johnstown correspondent says it is rumored there, and asserted to be a fact, that two abandoned females living in the town of Somerset, recently inveigled a young man into the house of one of them, and after chloroforming both of them performed a revolting operation upon the young persons with a butcher knife. One of the young men is reported to have since died of the effect is not expected to live. The other fled immediately, but are said to have since been arrested in the vicinity of Greensburg.

The new fire engine—ours now because paid for, we believe—arrived home on Wednesday last from a brief visit to New York, where it had been recuperating its health.—The first thing it did after its return was to throw an inch stream of water through two hundred feet of hose and then throw it 165 feet into the street. The temperance folks were all pleased because it took water so kindly, and the rest of creation were equally gratified because it threw the water out as fast as it suck ed it in—and as these are all the people that are pleasing, of course the machine has become an institution among us. It is called "Cambria No. 1," and didn't cost less than $7,000. Now for the two elements necessary to its usefulness—fire and water.

A daring but unsuccessful attempt to rob the First National Bank of Indiana, Pa., was made on Friday night last. Wm. R. Allison, a watchman, was in the act of entering the building about 11 o'clock that night, when he was set upon by four men with blackened faces, who knocked him down, dragged him into the bank and handcuffed him, after which one of them left him with a loaded revolver and the other three proceeded to attempt an entrance into the safe. From some cause, however, the burglars became frightened before they had accomplished their work and beat a hasty retreat, not forgetting, however, to relieve Allison of about $80—the extent of their plunder. A man suiting the description of one of the burglars, as given by the watchman, is reported to have been seen in this place on the following Sunday afternoon.

A SENSATION IN JOHNSTOWN.—Under date of March 21st a correspondent of the Pittsburgh Leader furnishes the following:

A circular, gotten up by some unknown party or parties, "going for" a number of the prominent persons of this place, has been creating a sensation here the last couple of days. It is headed "Cod Fish Aristocracy," and signed "Night-Hawk," and rather raps the editor of the Tribune and the managers of the Assistance fire company quite severely over the knuckles The subject matter of the circular is based upon a notice of the recent firemen's ball here, which appeared in the Tribune. The said notice went on to compliment the fire company, "especially upon the gratifying measure of success attending their efforts to wrest the healthful pleasures of the dance from the low and vulgar." The author of the circular rather takes exception to this, and insinuates that the company at the ball was not so overly select as the "Tribune" would make it, and in fact says "disreputable persons were in attendance ; and in proof of this assertion it is only necessary to refer to a certain character, a resident of the Fifth ward, and a notorious member of the DEMI MONDE, on account of whose presence certain respectable ladies refused to dance." The circular-attacks, in an underhand way, several well-known persons here, and it has created quite a commotion among our people.

OUR TENTH TOWN COUNCIL.—March 14th, 1834, the following named officers were elected to govern Ebensburg borough : Burgess, M. D. Magehan ; High Constable, Charles Litzinger ; Town Council, John Ivory, Wm. Rainey, Wm. Davis, David H. Roberts, John Lloyd. March 15, Moses Canan was appointed Town Clerk, William W. Pryce Treasurer, Rowland Humphreys Street Commissioner, John Williams, Johnston Moore and James Rhey Street Regulators, Richard Lewis, John Williams and Johnston Moore Firemen, and Richard Lewis Superintendent of the Hay Scales. On motion, a "case for keeping the papers of the borough" was ordered to be bought, said case to cost $2.50. All obstructions in the streets and alleys of the borough were ordered to be removed before the first day of May, notice of the edict to be given through the columns of the "Sky." A committee was appointed to "procure a water trough, to be placed near James Murray's and in such other places as they may think desirable." The bill of the Street Commissioner for the year was $58.37½, and that of the Town Clerk $3.50. April 4, 1835, the tenth Town Council doffed their civic robes, put on the toggery of private citizens, and laid down to pleasant dreams about ten o'clock that night,—Alleghanian.

MORRISON COVE RAIL ROAD.—We are pleased to learn that the extension of the above named road, from McKee's Gap to Martinsburg, is now a fixed fact. Chief Engineer Jno. A. Wilson has advertised that proposals for grading the road to Martinsburg will be received up to the 25th instant. This will be welcome news to the people of Martinsburg and vicinity, as it will give the farmers and business men of the Cove an outlet to the world which they have long felt the need of. We had the pleasure of taking a ride with engineer Young and conductor Stroup on Saturday, over the road to Brooke's Mill, to which point it is now completed, and from the energetic manner in which the work has thus far been pushed, we may reasonably expect to ride into Martinsburg behind the iron horse before the autumn leaves begin to fall. So mote it be.—Hollidaysburg Standard.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND FIRE INSURANCE.—Kerr & Co., Insurance agents, 1316 Tenth Avenue, Altoona, Pa., offer extra inducements to those contemplating Fire, Life or Accident Insurance, and being masters of the profession in every particular, are eminently qualified to suit their patrons. Their experience in the business extends over a period of fifteen years, and what may be given as somewhat of a coincidence, they represent fifteen first class Companies, among which may be ranked the London, Liverpool and Globe, with a combined capital of $18,000,000 in gold, and other safe and valuable Companies Any communications addressed to them will receive prompt attention.

THE following official action relative to the death of Hon. Evan Roberts, was taken by the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county on Thursday of last week:

And now, 16th March, 1871, R. L. Johnston, Esq., having announced the death of Hon. Evan Roberts, formerly an Associate Judge of the Court, with remarks suitable to the occasion, and Gen. James Potts having joined with much feeling in the expression of the same of this mournful event, the Court responded in the same spirit, and did order and direct the Prothonotary of Cambria County to make entry of these proceedings, and order that the Court adjourn out of respect to the memory of Hon. Evan Roberts.

By the Court. J. K. HITE, Proth'y.

BARGAINS, bargains at Oatman & Co.'s. Bargains of dry goods, bargains of fancy goods, bargains of dress goods, bargains of groceries, bargains of notions, bargains of everything, at M. L. Oatman & Co.'s, 100 High street, Ebensburg. This firm is now disposing of all its stock at remarkably low prices. The goods must and will be sold now to make room for a big spring stock. Call and take home a share of the good bargains. Do not procrastinate, which means do not fool your time and money away by buying where you can't get near so much for your stamps.

STINGING BEES.—Two B's (Butler and Blaine) had a fight the other day. On the same day John J. Murphy sold a large amount of dry goods and dress goods. This warm sunshiny weather is bringing the ladies out, and dry goods go just like something good to eat. John J. Murphy keeps in Johnstown—Dibert's cheap corner, old Mansion House.

A smile is on his face—
He has a sunshiny brow;
And if you want his goods,
Why go and buy them now.

THE WEATHER, &C.—Don't calculate upon the weather, it always changes so ; ain't got no means of telling whether it is going to rain or snow. Better calculate the amount of your pile and the amount of real prime seasonable goods it ought to buy in the ordinary way, and then take your money and betake yourself to the wonderfully low priced cash store of A. J. Christy, in Loretto, and see how kindly you will be treated and how cheaply you will be furnished with as good goods as the market affords.

COURTING.—If you are a young man and are blessed with good health and ability to "hoe your own row" don't court favors of any one, or get a suit in the county court either. If you must go into the courting business, however, court some good girl and marry her. Always being sure to buy the wedding ring first, and numerous household articles afterwards,at the great jewelry, clock, fancy goods and general variety mart of C. T. Roberts, who courts the custom of his friends and fellow citizens.

GOLDEN CAKE.—Take the yolks of eight eggs, one cup of white sugar, one-half cup of sweet milk, one-half cup of butter, and one and three-quarter cups of the best flour, such as can always be bought at the lowest cash rates from E. J. Mills, dealer in flour, feed, lamps, bacon, brooms, etc.—to which add a little baking powder.then mix and bake in the usual way, and behold the result. For this and all other baking purposes be sure to use Mills' flour.

JAW BREAKERS.—About nineteen names of rivers and lakes in Canada and the names of the Ready Made Clothing at James J. Murphy's Store, number 106, Clinton street, Johnstown, Garibaldi de Gray pants, vest, coats and shirts. James will tell you the names. Call and buy them. That's the main point. A stitch in time saves nine—dollars by buying at Murphy's cheap store. Spring clothing of the latest styles already ordered.

LEAF by leaf the roses fall, dime by dime the purse runs dry ; one by one our people call at Vinroe's new boot and shoe store, where a large assortment, an excellent variety, and the lowest cash rates, are the great prominent inducements for everybody to pitch in and buy. Vinroe's store is in the Cambria House, where anything in the way of foot covering can be procured at the most moderate figures.

BEN WADE.—How Ben Wade's into Howe is all reported in the papers, but they do not tell *how* S. J. Hess & Brother *Wade* into Ready-made Clothing at No. 24 Main street, Johnstown—Leopold's old stand. Hess & Brother sell an awful quantity of the very best kind of made-up pants, vests, and coats, both winter and spring styles. They do a rushing business. Call, and do not call in vain.

H. S. M.—The agency has for that really perfect and beautiful household necessity the Howe Sewing Machine, has passed into the hands of V. S. Barker, who we hope will succeed in doing a rushing business with them, for they are really excellent machines and never fail to give satisfaction. Ladies especially should call and see *Howe* they do their work.

Local Correspondence

ALTOONA CITY, March 22, 1871.

FRIEND MAC—The past few days have been exceedingly prolific of accidents, of a more or less serious nature, and which I proceed to chronicle briefly:

John McDevitt, a tinner in the Railroad Company's employ, while engaged the other day in straightening a bar of iron with a hammer, accidentally missed the iron and struck his left thumb very badly demoralizing that useful appendage to a "full hand."

Our young friend John Sullivan, machinist, also employed by the Company, while assisting in hoisting some machinery, a few days ago, had his right hand caught in the rigging and very badly injured.

A boiler maker named Robinson, another employe of the P. R. R. Co., while helping to erect a mammoth riviting machine, had his right index finger taken off and another finger broken by some sort of mishap, but just how I failed to learn. Another boiler maker named Nagle, while at work on Tuesday in cutting rivets from an old fire box, was struck in the left eye by a piece from one of the rivits, which entered the pupil and entirely destroyed the sigh of the eye.

John Hounscholder, one of the best cabinet makers in the State, was struck with such force by a piece of timber, which flew from a circular saw that he was employed at in the Company's car shop a day or two ago, that a brass key and pen-knife were broken in one of his pockets and a lead pencil was driven into his groin, inflicting a very painful wound.

A washer-woman at the Logan House, named Mrs. Heffner, while working at a steam clothes wringer on Monday last, had one of her hands caught and drawn between two of the rollers, clear up to the first joint, and very badly crushed fingers were the result.

On Thursday evening Bartholomew M'Cabe, an engineer, on the Mountain division, whose home is in Johnstown, stepped from behind the tool house in the yard here without noticing a train that was moving east, and the consequence was that he got right in the way and was knocked down by the engine, but fortunately escaped with only a slight cut above one of his eyes. Certainly a narrow escape.

An infant daughter of Mr. David Coonsman, while temporarily left alone, on Saturday morning last, fell from a rocking chair and against the stove, burning her right cheek, forehead and right hand in a shocking manner.

Hon. John Morrissey, James Cusick, Patsy Devlin, and others of that ilk, passed through our city on Sunday morning last.

A centenarian in the person of an old woman named Stackhouse, generally known as mother Stackhouse, died in this city on Thursday last, aged exactly one hundred years, it is said, having been born March 16th 1771. Her father was a soldier of the Revolution, and her husband fought in the war of 1812.

Our new Council and worthy Mayor do not work as harmoniously together as they might. There being some men of the Summer stripe in the Council may account for it. According to our city charter the Mayor has the right to appoint the Chief of Police, while the Council regulates his salary. The present Chief of Police, if we can be said to have one at present, for some reason became obnoxious to the majority of the Council, and the consequence was they notified the Mayor that the payment of the said Chief's salary would cease on and after date of notification. This action of the Council raised the ire of the Mayor, and he refused to make another appointment, where upon the Council "Hazzard"-ed an appointment of its own, at the last meeting, but up to this time his Honor has emphatically refused to recognize the man of its choice. The Mayor and Council migh be better employed.

Councilman Kerr represents the dirtiest street in the city—a street filled with barrels, ashes, oyster shells and other obstructions in profusion.

The wordy war between the Radical and Tribune has collapsed, owing to a want of ammunition on part of the latter journal. The victory has by unanimous consent been awarded to the Radical men, and they are very jubilant as a consequence.

Yours, &c., T. I. M.

JOHNSTOWN, March 22, 1871.

DEAR FREEMAN—We have remarkably fine weather, brought about, no doubt, by Ben. Wade's visit to Dominica and the prospective annexation of that warm country. The weather is indeed such as is seldom seen in March—but look out for a squall between this and the 10th of May next ! The dry warm weather has positively dried up all sensations, and all kinds of local news. We are not even fighting about the bible down here !

Bunyan's Pilgrim Progress is played out.—Wendell Phillips pronounced his PHILLIP pic on Mr. O'Connell, and has departed, and the town is without a scene. But there is to be a stock fair on the race grounds some time in April. A. Kopelin is getting his front fence painted The Johnstown schools closed this week. A new brick schoolhouse is to be built in Kernville. Our city will not buy the Kernville bridge. The Cambria Iron Co. is filling up to the old canal basin with the intention of bringing up a number of horses from the "flat." Work has not yet been resumed on the new woolen factory in Woodvale. The streets need scraping badly. Benj. Butler is getting out of "sorts" with his party. The Republican party is worse than the "Ku Klux," and they are worse than the devil and his angels (devils.) The apparatus of the new "Good Will Hook and Ladder, Company" has arrived. To be seen at Joe Shoemaker's. Cost $1,400.—America was discovered by Christopher Columbus. The warehouses are fast disappearing about the old canal basin. There will be many business removals on the 1st of April. Burglars lurk about town. Schools in the country are closing with exhibitions. Paris is convalescing. The woodbine twineth. Arrangements are being made for a calico ball, under the auspices of the Library Association of this place. Mr. W. L. AKERS, who has now in successful operation a Green House, presented us with a beautiful and fragrant hyacinth, for which he has our thanks. Judge Roberts and Daniel Confer, both of whom died so suddenly within a few days of each other, were of the same age—69 years. St Patrick's Day was not celebrated here in a public manner, though there are very many Irishmen about Johnstown. The roads through the country are in a splendid condition. If every other evidence of the utter worthlessness of our police force was wanting, the old Grise house in the very centre of town, is a standing monument of their uselessness. About a month ago Mr. Grise moved out, and now every window has been riddled with stones and smashed to pieces. What makes the matter look worse is that it is next door to the Presbyterian church. ROB ROY.

COHEN'S HAT PARLOR is the place!
Oh, you ought to see the space
He has filled with hats and caps,
Endless in style, and such as chaps
Now-a-days like to buy and wear ;
Such cheap ones too as makes one stare.
Hallo ! then, friends, just go right there ,
And buy a shiny hat to wear.
The number is just 225,
Place, Main street ; town, Johnstown;
A fine that doesn't rhyme so nice.
Remember the place and ask the price.
Let not all the good bargains go
Of hats and caps, because you know
Returning Spring will make you buy,
And the better 'twill be the sooner you try.

THE ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, according to its late statement, has a capital of over six millions of dollars, securely invested for the benefit of its policy holders. This Company has stood for the past fifty years at the head of the Fire Insurance Companies of the country in the matter of capital, promptness and reliability. Alexander Brothers, 1319 Eleventh Avenue, Altoona, are its only authorized agents for this section of the State. They will insure property at lower rates than can be obtained from any other truly reliable company. Give them a trial and be convinced of this fact ere you insure your property with any other of the many insurance agents. [2-11.-1m.]

AN ACROSTIC.—
For stoves that are cheap and tinware that's nice
Remember Frank Hay leads off in the price,
And Frank can be found on Washington street,
Near Clinton, and with an assortment complete.
Know then this great fact and keep it in mind,
How easy Frank Hay's Depot you can find;
And how he keeps spouting and tinware and stoves—
Yes, and how he sells load after load of household articles every day to people who go there in droves.

COMMUNICATION.

SUMMERHILL TWP., March 21, 1871.

Friend Mac—The last issue of your journal contains a communication from Wilmore signed by Maggie Black. Those who know the lady in question will not be prepared to admit that she composed the epistle, for, with all its imperfections, it is too good to have ever come from her pen. Those who know nothing of her capacity, however, might credit her with the production ; yet even they may judge correctly of her literary abilities by reading the following note, which is an exact copy of the first of a series of notes written and sent by Miss Black to parties in this township. But lest some should be slow to believe that any person so grossly ignorant as the writer of these notes would have the presumption to apply for a school, or could possibly be employed by any school board to teach the rising generation at the expense of the public, I enclose herewith the original of the note published below, hoping that you will give all who desire so to do, and especially our worthy County Superintendent, an opportunity to examine the document and thus realize the great truth, that the common school system, under the administration of so many incompetent, ignorant teachers, is an imposition on the people and a disgrace to the nation. Children are not educated by the system, and I actually know preachers, physicians, and other professional men, graduates of the public schools, who are unable to write a short, simple letter, without committing the grossest errors against orthography and good grammer. But here is the note—let it speak for itself :

Wilmore Jan 23, 1871

Mr ——

I find it my painful duty to inform you that your *Son* M—— is doing no good in school is rather keeping up an *annoyances* in our school he with one or two others are *ruinen* this school if they be left alone I have punished him once with the rod & I do not think I will do so again for it of no good I thought it my duty to inform you first for if it should continue as it has of late I would be compelled to report to the Directors And it is true he is not learning for he *dose* not study If he was a small *Child* I would try other means to have him *Study* but he is now old enough to know his duty and to do it & he must do it or I cannot have him come to school

I have written this to you for the good of your *Son* and hope I have given no *offense*

Yours with respect
Teacher Maggie Black

This letter clearly shows that the communication from Wilmore was not written by Miss Black. The impression is that "a wolf in sheep's clothing" composed it, and had the imprudence and bad taste to ingle Miss Black to put her signature to it, thus dragging the fair maiden into very unenviable notoriety—a position which should be avoided as much as possible by every modest member of her sex. Therefore the author of the communication from Wilmore may appropriately be christened Mr. "Maggie," and when the term is hereafter made use of the reader will know how to make the application.

I never thought it a crime, as Mr. "Maggie" intimates, to pray or read the Word of God.—My correspondence published in the *Freeman* of the 4th inst. shows that the gentleman's assertion is incorrect. I was taught to pray as soon as I came to the use of reason, and, as I grew in years, the Church deeply impressed the importance and necessity of prayer upon my mind. Although I was raised on a farm, and still following the plough, it is safe to say that I know as much about prayer and the word of God as Mr. "Maggie" himself.

Mr. "Maggie," however, will bear with me when I tell him that Catholics cannot, in conscience, join in the prayers of unbelievers or read their corrupt version of the Bible. We are not of those kind that are "rags upon every bush and stick to none." We believe in "one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of all," and per consequence in only one Church. Thus convinced, would it not be base and hypocritical in the extreme to join in devotional exercises with those outside the pale of Truth? Others may continue on in their inconsistent course, but as for us we decline to follow in their train. And just here let me remind Mr. "Maggie" that Catholics pray at home and at church, and elsewhere attend to their duties without interfering with others, which in truth and in spirit fulfils the precept to pray always; and if Miss Black and all other enthusiasts like her would pursue the same course the peace and harmony which should exist amongst all people would not be so often disturbed by bitter dissensions. There should be a time and place for all things, and if Miss Black has any leisure time at her command during school hours, it might not be a bad idea to apply it to the task of learning to spell, and thus acquire an accomplishment in which she is very deficient.

Nor is it honest to intimate that I am an Atheist because forsooth I would not be willing to join in Lutheran prayers with Miss Black or read or listen to her mutilated version of the Scriptures. If this makes me an Atheist, there are three hundred millions more like me in the world. But I am a Catholic, and not an Atheist. Still I am free to say that Atheism, bad as it is, is no worse in many particulars than Lutheranism. The first pushes its impiety further than the latter, but, withal, it is unquestionably more logical. Lutheranism is a shifty, decrepid human institution in which it is folly to live and madness to die. How can any man lash himself into the belief that he can save his soul by the aid of a religion called into existence by an apostate monk?

Mr. "Maggie's" frequent allusions to "this land," are no doubt intended to convey the idea that his claims upon it are greater than mine. The very opposite is the fact. But the gentleman is not posted, perhaps, and it may do no harm to refresh his memory with a little history. "This land" was discovered by a Catholic and named in honor of a Catholic, and Catholics were the first to practice liberty of conscience on its shores. And as regards the independence of this republic, let us see by comparison what Catholics and Lutherans have done in that direction. George the Third, who tried to make us the most abject of slaves, was a Lutheran. The present Germany, formed by his Lutheran Hessians over here in droves to crush and stamp out the life of this young republic. Quite different was it with Catholics, however. France sent us men and means; the Irish recruited the ranks thinned by Hessian bullets, and the immortal Washington could truly have said that he received Catholic aid and sympathy from start to finish of the works of art, but notwithstanding all this, the very descendants of dastardly Hessians would now invade the sacred rights of conscience—rights for which our co-religionists fought, bled and died, as is abundantly recorded on the pages of American history.

Miss Black finds an apologist for her obscurity and bad spelling in Mr. "Maggie," who puts in the plea that she wrote to illiterate persons. This would certainly be no justification, even if true, for it is much easier for even the illiterate to understand a correct than a stupid letter.—Miss Black wrote as well as she knew how, but I assure her that those she wrote to were unintelligent were not slow to detect her deficiencies; and they are not now prepared to believe that she could bring either "ancient or modern lore" into requisition, no matter how much she might try. Moreover, some members of that family to whom Mr. "Maggie" sneeringly alludes, consulted him and his protege more about "ancient and modern lore" in ten minutes than they ever learned in their entire lifetime.

My own pedigree has also been handled in the communication from Wilmore, but on that subject the gentleman is grossly mistaken. "My father and mother were Irish, and I am Irish too," is an assertion that I never made. My origin is purely Milesian, and my ancestors lived in the "Green Isle" long before the days of St. Patrick. I know as much about the history of that country as Mr. "Maggie," but have yet to learn that Catholic Ireland ever put any one to death for reading the Scriptures. On the other hand, let it be borne in mind that the first religious persecution ever known in Ireland began in the days of Henry the Eighth, and who can be ignorant of the relentless cruelty with which it has been carried on against Irish Catholics from that day to the present. This, however, is a delicate subject, and one that should not have been introduced by the Wilmore agent.

The gentleman read something somewhere about the "dark ages," and as in the case of the "ancient and modern lore" quotation, he pretends to know all about them. As this communication is already longer, however, than I intended, I will say nothing now about those "dark ages," except to ask a plain question or two: Did Lutheranism put an end to the "dark ages," why did it permit the ages to become dark? It cannot even be urged that they made an effort to ward off the darkness, for there is no trace in history of the fact. We have no evidence whatever that a Lutheran ever raised his voice on behalf of Christianity at any period previous to the so-called "dark ages." If they existed in those days they must be held responsible for permitting the ages to become so dark, and it is shameful for them to blame others for their own misdeeds. Again, if the early Christians were Lutherans, the first Catholic must have originally been a Lutheran, and must have become a pervert to Catholicism. After that he must have converted all the Lutherans to the new faith, for history clearly shows that there was a time when there was not a single Lutheran in existence, nor even the name of that sect known among men. Now if the "dark ages" intervened without the slightest opposition from the Lutherans, nothing came to pass but what that sect richly merited. If any opposition was shown to the "spirit of the age," if any pen was used or any voice raised by Lutherans at that time in defence of Christianity, the fact is susceptible of proof, and we would be glad to see the evidence. No such proof, however, can be adduced, as every scholar knows, and it is therefore fair to conclude that there were no Lutherans anterior to the "dark ages," and as they were not in existence then they must certainly have been introduced since, not indeed by God, but by man. Such a thing as a Lutheran was not heard of during the "dark ages" either, and hence no intelligent man can be ignorant of the fact that this sect is not so old as would be the man whose name it bears were he still in the land of the living.

More anon. SOLTERO.

STONEROAD'S CATHARTIC SYRUP. used in all cases instead of PILLS, EPSOM SALTS, CASTOR OIL, &c. Highly flavored. Pleasant to take. Children like it. Price 50 cents. Wholesale, R. E. SELLERS & Co., 45 Wood Street, Pittsburgh. Sold by Lemmon & Murray, Ebensburg, and by Druggists and Country Store-keepers generally. [June 16, 1870.-1y.]

LIST OF JURORS.—Following is the names of the grand and traverse jurors drawn on Monday last to serve at the June term of court:

GRAND JURORS.

Jones William M., Ebensburg bor., Foreman.
Black James, Conemaugh borough.
Baker Joseph, Chest township.
Clark James, Cambria borough.
Douglass Washington, Allegheny township.
Donahoe Thomas, Washington township.
Fisher Henry, Johnstown borough.
Fees John, Richland township.
Goughnour David, Conemaugh borough.
Gore John, Johnstown borough.
Gillespie John W., Summitville borough.
Grey Joseph, Susquehanna township.
Hughes Wm. R., Carroll township.
Kuhn Jacob, Conemaugh borough.
Kaylor James J., Allegheny township.
Kring George, Croyle township.
Lewis Maurice, Prospect borough.
Long Joseph, Cambria township.
Murray James P., Gallitzin township.
O'Neill Felix, Munster township.
Riblett William, Conemaugh township.
Speedy B. F., Johnstown borough.
Snay Henry, Richland township.
Wagner M. L., Chest Springs borough.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Adams Thomas W., Allegheny township.
Alwine Joseph, Johnstown borough.
Angus Abram, Taylor township.
Angus Daniel W., Taylor township.
Bitner Philip, Washington township.
Berlin William, Johnstown borough.
Butler Thomas, Millville borough.
Berkey George, Adams township.
Behe Luke, Clearfield township.
Burgoon Sebastian, Clearfield township.
Burkart Joseph, Taylor township.
Campbell John, Conemaugh borough.
Cramer Francis, Chest Springs.
Cooper James R., Croyle township.
Cabogan William, Millville borough.
Durbin A., Munster township,
Eldridge John, Johnstown borough.
Elder Richard, Chest township.
Gore Thomas, Johnstown borough.
Gilson, T. B., Gallitzin township.
Gregg A. M., Millville borough.
Gates Isaac, White township.
Goughnour Silas, Franklin borough.
Gore Henry, Cambria borough.
Hunt Cornelius, Jackson township.
Hoover Philip, Jackson township.
Henry Samuel, Ebensburg.
Johnston Jacob, Susquehanna township.
Kopelin David, Conemaugh borough.
Lint William G., Johnstown borough.
Lambert August, Conemaugh borough.
McGough James, (of Thos.,) Summerhill twp.
Myer Henry, Johnstown borough.
McGinley John L., Millville borough.
McGough Peter, Washington township.
Nagle Valentine, Susquehanna township.
Peelor David, Johnstown borough.
Quirk John, Prospect borough.
Rager Philip, Jackson township.
Smith John A., Johnstown borough.
Shaffer George, Johnstown borough.
Stalb Benjamin F., Susquehanna township.
Skelly Daniel, Summerhill township.
Shoemaker Joseph, Conemaugh borough.
St. Clair Michael, Yoder township.
Topper Henry, Adams township.
Trotter Richard, Washington township.
Wilkin John, Washington township.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Adams John D., Coopersdale borough.
Blickenderfer Elias, Blacklick township.
Burns Thomas J., Clearfield township.
Butler John, Johnstown borough.
Christy Francis J., Gallitzin township.
Cramer Dennis, Clearfield township.
Darby John, Conemaugh township.
Francis Rowland, Cambria township.
Fockler Henry, Johnstown borough.
Fagan Thomas, Ebensburg borough.
Farren Patrick, Cambria township.
Gates Levi, White township.
Goughnour Israel, Adams township.
Goughnour Jacob S., Conemaugh borough.
Griffin Michael, Millville borough.
Hoover Jacob, Coopersdale borough.
Hunt Timothy L., Yoder township.
Hutchinson J. Todd, Ebensburg borough.
Helfrick Charles, Woodvale borough.
Hite Raphael, Carroll township.
Hopfer John B., Carroll township.
Kane James, Carroll township.
Lynch Edward, Summerhill township.
Logan John W., Johnstown borough.
Lewis David, Susquehanna township.
Litz John, Johnstown borough.
Edwards Lewis L., Blacklick township.
McCune James, Johnstown borough.
McGlade Edward, Washington township.
Metz Arewine, Johnstown borough.
Maloy James, Cambria township.
McGarey G. W., Johnstown borough.
Noel John C., Washington township.
Orr William, Johnstown borough.
Parks Joseph, East Conemaugh borough.
Paul Jacob R., Adams township.
Porter John, Susquehanna township.
Quinn Patrick, Conemaugh borough.
Rutledge George, Johnstown borough.
Rowland Amos W., Blacklick township.
Rager Jackson, Jackson township.
Slater Josiah, Conemaugh borough.
Stormer John, Conemaugh borough.
Schroth John, Wilmore borough.
Wetzell Lewis C., Carrolltown borough.
Weaver Tobias, Richland township.
Weaver Casper, Johnstown borough.

OPENING IN SPRING DRESS GOODS, MILLINERY GOODS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AND CLOTHING,

AT MAYER'S, 212 AND 214 MAIN STREET, UNDER THE OPERA HOUSE, JOHNSTOWN, PA.

WAS OPENED, on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15th, an entire stock of

New Dress Goods,
New Clothing,
Spring Hats and Bonnets,
Spring Flowers,
Black Silks, $1.50 to $6.
Colored Silks of every shape, $2 to $4,
A large stock of Ribbons, including Sash Ribbons of all colors.
The finest stock of Kid Gloves ever brought to this market. Piques and Marseilles in entirely new and elegant patterns. Also, Striped, Plaid, Figured and Corded Alpacas and Poplins—in connection with the finest stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING ever offered for sale in Cambria county. We are also happy to announce that we have engaged the best MILLINERS and SACK MAKERS for this season, and are prepared to make Bonnets, Hats, and Sacks in the shortest notice. Call, and be convinced. Thanking the public for past patronage and soliciting their kind favors in the future, we remain, respectfully, *L. & H. MAYER.*

P. S.—We keep constantly on hand the celebrated makes of *Buffalo* and *Red Lion* brands of BLACK ALPACAS, from the cheapest made to the finest Mohair. [Johnstown, March 18.]

HYMENIAL.

HUFF—BURRELL.—Married, at Greensburg, Pa., on Thursday, 16th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. P. H. Mowry, of Springfield, Ohio, assisted by Rev. J. K. Plitt, Mr. GEORGE F. HUFF and Miss HENRIETTA H. BURRELL, both of Greensburg.

OBITUARY.

CONFER.—Died, suddenly, at his residence in East Conemaugh, on Saturday, 11th inst., Mr. DANIEL CONFER, aged 69 years.

The deceased had for many years been a resident of East Conemaugh, and by his proverbial uprightness had secured the good will of all with whom he became acquainted. He was in such the enjoyment of his usual health up to the time of retiring to rest on the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th he was found dead in his bed with his hands crossed upon his breast, as if wrapped in deep but natural slumber. Mr. Confer was a native of Bedford county, having been born there in 1802, and was the son of a merchant of respected family. He was by trade a cabinet maker, but for the past thirty years he has followed the occupation of inn-keeper, and since 1859 has been the proprietor of the Confer House in this borough. He served in the capacity of councilman for several terms, and in that position, as well as in all other acts of his life, both public and private, the rule of action and duty with him was ever in accordance with the divine precept, "As ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." He was a devout member of the Catholic church, and how often have we watched him, that aged man, wending his way, regardless of all worldly doings, to that altar before which his mortal remains were at last borne by his co-associates, the ex-councilmen and ex-burgess of our borough, then and there to have the last solemn rights of the faith he professed performed over all that is or to us seems to be the last of man's mortality. The bereaved family of the deceased, whose decision, gone from our midst forever, have the heartfelt sympathy of this entire community. Of him and them (the deceased and his stricken family) it may truly be said,

"The angels have led you in silence away ;
For them there are shadows—for you there is day."
L. F.

East Conemaugh, March 16, 1871.

WAIT FOR THE WAGON!—All kinds of WAGONS kept on hand or made to order on short notice and at the most reasonable prices. Work warranted to give satisfaction, Call on or address R. H. SINGER,
[3-25.-3m.] *Railroad St., Johnstown.*

ESTATE OF JOS. A. URBAN, DEC'D. —*Administration Notice.*—Letters of Administration on the estate of Joseph A. Urban, late of Chest Springs borough, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, he hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

PETER URBAN, Administrator.
Chest Springs, March 25, 1871.-6t.*

ESTATE OF MICHAEL M'GLADE, DEC'D.—*Administration Notice.*—Letters of Administration on the estate of Michael McGlade, late of Allegheny township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make payment without delay, and all those having claims against the same will present them in proper shape for settlement.

MARGARET McGLADE, Adm'x.
Allegheny Twp., March 25, 1871.-4t.*

AN INDIANA COUNTY FARM!

A

The Fat Contributor's Failure.

"It is related of Girard that when a young tradesman, having bought of him and paid for a bag of coffee, proceeded to wheel it home himself, the shrewd old merchant offered to trust his customer for as many bags as he might desire. The trait of character revealed by the young man in being his own porter, had given the millionaire confidence in him at once. His reputation was made with Girard. He became a favored dealer with the enterprising merchant, throve rapidly, and in the end made a fortune."—Exchange.

That sort of thing might have worked well enough with old Girard, but it don't fool anybody now. I have tried it. I bought half a pound of tea at Penderry's the other day, after reading the above paragraph, and wheeled it home in the most ostentatious manner, to see if Penderry, who was looking on, wouldn't offer to trust me for all the tea I wanted, but he didn't. On the contrary, I overheard him speak up sharp to a clerk as I went around the corner, asking him if "that tea was paid for?"

I afterward took a wheelbarrow and went to a flour store on Central Avenue. Bought a small bag of flour, twenty-five pounds, I think, and loaded it on. The head of the concern looking at me with apparent interest.

"Now," I thought, "is my opportunity. This is a Girard fellow. He will tell me to come and get all the flour I can wheel away, and pay when I get ready. Perhaps he will offer me a partnership in his store."

Then I spat on my hands and whipped them over my shoulders to encourage a vigorous circulation, rubbed together smartly and clutched the handles of the barrow, started off at a brisk trot. I had proceeded about a square when I heard some one shouting after me. Looked around and saw the flour man coming on a dead run.

"Ha, ha!" thought I, "the thing works admirably. The example of Steve Girard is not lost. I have revealed a trait of character in being my own porter, to say nothing of my beer, and my fortune is made. The flour and feed man recognizes my merits, and comes to offer me partnership."

As he approached I saw he had some money in his hand. "He is at least," I said, "going to return me my money."—There was a severe look on his face as he came up to me, which did not accord at all with what I had pictured Girard's countenance to have worn when he gave the carte blanche for coffee.

While reflecting that it might be "this way," he said: "Sir, I want you to go right back to my store."

"It is coming now," though I did not quite like his tone. Wheelbarrows are about to receive their reward. He is going to offer me a partnership; perhaps to turn over his entire business to me."—I was consequently elated.

Then I said to the flour and feed man, (just as though I didn't know, you know, the clever things he meant to do for me) "May I inquire for what purpose, sir?"

"Certainly you may," he replied frowning worse than ever. "You shoved this one dollar counterfeit bill to my clerk, and you must come back till I get a policeman. Oh! you needn't try to look so innocent! I suspicioned you when I saw you coming round to my store to get such a little jag 'o flour as that. Watched ye to see ye didn't steal nothin.' You see you can't fool an old hand like me."

Here was a turn in affairs that would astonish old Girard himself. I tried to explain. Assured him that I supposed the note to be genuine. He was incredulous for a time, and was disposed to have me locked up and the wheelbarrow detained as a witness, but finally let me off on my redeeming the note.

The wheelbarrow business is all a humbug. A man can't make a character in any such way. And the chances are that he will lose what little he starts out with.

JAMES F. MILLIKEN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.

Special attention given to the collection of claims in Blair, Cumbria, Huntingdon, Bedford, Centre and Clearfield counties.

Parties wishing to purchase, rent, lease, sell or exchange real estate will find it greatly to their interests to call on or address me.

☞ Correspondence in either English or German solicited.

REFERENCES.—Wm. Mann, Esq., Messrs. Morgan, Bush & Co., Gen'l H. T. Curtin, Philadelphia; Messrs. A. K. Way & Bro., W. M. Lloyd, Esq., H. B. Swoope, Esq., Pittsburgh; Hon. John Scott, Huntingdon; Hon. S. S. Blair, Hollidaysburg; Hon. B. F. Reese, Altoona; D. Woodcock, Esq., Lewistown; Cyrus Elder, Esq., Johnstown; Wm. P. Wilson, Esq., Bellefonte. [1-42-1y.]

REAL ESTATE AGENCY
—FOR—
GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.
Office in Colonade Row.

Several parties wish to rent Houses in Ebensburg at fair rents.

Houses and Lots are for rent on fair terms. Give us a description and price of what you have for rent.

Let us know what kind of a House or House and Lot you wish to rent or purchase.

Have you Real Estate PERSONAL PROPERTY you wish to sell, or do you wish to buy?

COME AND SEE US AT ONCE!

☞ Our terms are reasonable for all services relative to above matters. See "Real Estate Gazette." GEO. W. OATMAN & CO.

Ebensburg, Feb. 4, 1871-tf.

P. P. TIERNEY.....JAMES STILL.
LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE
—OF—
TIERNEY & NULL,
Colonade Row, Ebensburg, Pa.

☞ Special attention paid to collections in all parts of the United States. [2-18-71-tf.]

FIRST NATIONAL SADDLE AND HARNESS SHOP OF CAMBRIA COUNTY, High street, opposite Union School House) West Ward, Ebensburg, Pa.—M. M. O'NEILL, Proprietor. *Saddles and Harness* made and repaired and all other work in my line executed in the best manner, on the shortest notice, and at the most reasonable rates. [1-42-tf.]

P. A. SHOEMAKER,.....GEO. A. BERRY.
SHOEMAKER & BERRY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
March 11, 1871. EBENSBURG, PA.

E. H. PLANK, M. D., tenders his professional services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity. Office on High street, opposite the new Congregational church, East Ward. Night calls can be made at the late residence of Dr. E. S. Dunn, West Ward. [may2.]

R. L. GEORGE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Ebensburg, Pa. Office in room recently occupied by Wm. H. Sechler, Esq., to Colonade Row. All manner of legal business faithfully attended to, and the collection of claims, etc., made a specialty. [2-4-tf.]

T. R. SCANLAN, *Attorney-at-Law*, Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa. All manner of legal business attended to promptly and carefully. Collections a specialty.

New Advertisements.

WALTHAM
WATCHES

The extensive use of these Watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness, durability and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects, is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

More than 500,000 of these watches are now speaking for themselves in the pockets of the people—a proof and a guarantee of their superiority over all others.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham, enables them to produce watches at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

These time-pieces combine every improvement that a long experience has proved of real practical use. Having had the refusal of nearly every invention in watch-making originating in this country or in Europe, only those were finally adopted which severe testing by the most skilful artisans in our works, and long use on the part of the public, demonstrated to be essential to correct and enduring time-keeping.

Among the many improvements we would particularize:

The invention and use of a centre-pinion of peculiar construction, to prevent damage to the train by the breakage of mainsprings, is original with the American Watch Company, who, having had the refusal of all other contrivances, adopted Dogg's patent pinion as being the best and faultless.

Hardened and tempered hair-springs, now universally admitted by Watchmakers to be the best, are used in all grades of Waltham Watches.

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Our new patent stem-winder, or keyless watch is already a decided success, and a great improvement on any stem-winding watch in the American market, and by far the cheapest watch of its quality ever offered to the public. To those living in portions of the United States where watchmakers do not abound, watches with the above mentioned improvements when sent BY EXPRESS are truest, cleanliness, durability and convenience, most highly invaluable.

The trademarks of the various styles made by the Company are as follows:

AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
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An illustrated history of watch-making, containing much useful information to watch-wearers, sent to any address on application.

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We refer to the publisher of this paper, to whom our responsibility is well known.

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$75 to $250 per day MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS wanted to work for us right in their own localities. Full particulars and information sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

A Great Offer. HORACE WATERS, 481 Broadway, N.Y., will dispose of One Hundred Pianos, Melodeons, and Organs, of six first-class makers, including Waters, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take part cash and balance in monthly or quarterly installments.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address and test the business, we make the following unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a sample which will do to commence work on, and a copy of The People's Literary Companion—one of the largest and best family newspapers ever published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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Its 34 years' unrivalled success in Coughs, Colds, Consumption—"Nothing like it." CUTTER BROS. & CO., Boston.

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THE GREAT
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Not a Secret Quack Medicine--Formula around the Bottle.

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STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE
—BY—
PURIFYING THE BLOOD,
RESTORING THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS TO A HEALTHY ACTION, AND INVIGORATING THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This is the Secret of its Wonderful Success in Curing,

CONSUMPTION IN ITS EARLY STAGES, SCROFULA, SYPHILIS, DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN, HUMORS, LOSS OF VIGOR, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, AND ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD.

It thoroughly eradicates every kind of Humor and Bad Taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition. It is beyond question the

FINEST TONIC IN THE WORLD!!

Thousands have been changed by the use of this Medicine from weak, sickly, suffering creatures to strong, healthy and happy men and women.

Invalids cannot hesitate to give it a trial.

No Medicine has obtained such a great reputation as this justly celebrated compound.

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From Physicians, Eminent Divines, Editors, Druggists, Merchants &c., see
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Price, ONE DOLLAR per Bottle.
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The Dollar Weekly Sun.
A Newspaper of the Present Time.
Intended for People Now on Earth.
Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and a Number of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

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of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

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A prodigiously readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

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Book of 125 closely printed pages, lately issued, contains a list of the best American Advertising Mediums, giving the names, circulations, and full particulars concerning the leading Daily and Weekly Political and Family Newspapers, together with all those having large circulations, published in the interest of Religion, Agriculture, Literature, &c. Every Advertiser, and every person who contemplates becoming such, will find this book of great value. Mailed free to any address on receipt of 25 cents. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Publishers, No. 40 Park Row, New York.

The Pittsburgh (Pa.) *Leader*, in its issue of May 29, 1870, says: "The firm of G. P. Rowell & Co., which issues this interesting and valuable book, is the largest and best Advertising Agency in the United States, and we can cheerfully recommend it to the attention of those who desire to advertise their business scientifically and systematically in such a way that is, so as to secure the largest amount of publicity for the least expenditure of money."

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Grocers and Commission Merchants
AND DEALERS IN
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352 LIBERTY STREET, - PITTSBURGH.

ALLEGED CURE FOR CORNS.—The *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says: "Soak the feet well in warm water, then with a sharp instrument pare off as much of the corn as can be done without pain, and bind up the part affected with a piece of muslin thoroughly saturated with sperm oil, or what is better, the oil which floats upon the surface of the pickle of herring or mackerel. After three or four days the dressing may be removed, and the remaining dead cuticle removed by scraping, when the new skin will be found of a soft and healthy texture, and less liable to the formation of a new corn than before. We have this recipe from a source that we cannot well doubt, and publish it for the benefit of many suffering readers." The pain occasioned by corns may be greatly alleviated by the following preparation: In a one-ounce vial ask a druggist to put two drachms of muriatic acid and six drachms of rose water. With this mixture wet the corns night and morning for three days. Soak the feet every evening in warm water without soap. Put one-third of the acid into the water, and with a little picking the corn will be dissolved.—*Health and Home.*

REMEDY FOR NERVOUS HEADACHE.—A well known Kentucky minister, subject to sever spells of nervous headache, was in our office the other day, says an exchange, during one of those attacks. Major Brown, of Mexico, was present, and proposed to relieve him in five minutes, which he did most effectually. The following is the prescription: Take a dessert spoon of common soda, such as is used in making bread, and dissolve it thoroughly in a quart of cold water. With this thoroughly shampoon the head for about five minutes, scratching the skin of the head and the back of the neck well with the finger-nails. Then rinse the head with clean cold water. Major Brown says he has used this remedy in perhaps a thousand cases since 1853, and never once failed to give relief in five or ten minutes. This remedy is for nervous headache, and is not for those afflictions of the head arising from deranged stomachs.

NEURALGIA.—A correspondent of the London *Lancet* says: "A few years ago, when in China, I became acquainted with the fact of the natives, when suffering with facial neuralgia, using oil of peppermint, which they lightly applied to the seat of pain with a camel-hair pencil. Since then, in my own practice, I frequently employ this oil as a local anæsthetic, not only in neuralgia, but also in gout, with remarkably good results."

NEW WAY OF COOKING POTATOES.—The potatoes should be washed and wiped dry. Place them in a flat bottomed cast-iron pot, on the back of the stove, covering the kettle with a close-fitting iron or tin cover. The steam of the potato is sufficient moisture for them. They will cook in an hour and ten minutes, and are very nice and healthful.

TO MAKE A CANDLE BURN ALL NIGHT.—When, as in case of sickness, a dull light is wished, or when matches are mislaid, put finely powdered salt on the candle, till it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild, steady light may be kept thro' the night by a small piece of candle.

DENTISTRY.—The undersigned, a graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, respectfully offers his PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Ebensburg and vicinity, which place he will visit on the FOURTH MONDAY of each month, to remain one week.

Aug 13. SAM'L BELFORD D. D. S.

DR. H. B. MILLER,
Altoona, Pa.,
Operative and Mechanical DENTIST,
Office removed to Virginia street, opposite the Lutheran church. Persons from Cambria county or elsewhere who get work done by me to the amount of Ten Dollars and upwards, will have the railroad fare deducted from their bills. ALL WORK WARRANTED. [Jan. 21, 1869-tf.

DR. D. W. ZIEGLER, Surgeon Dentist, will visit Ebensburg professionally on the SECOND MONDAY of each month, and remain one week, during which time he may be found at the Mountain House.

JAMES J. OATMAN, M. D., tenders his professional services as Physician and Surgeon to the citizens of Carrolltown and vicinity. Office in rear of building occupied by J. Buck & Co. as a store. Night calls can be made at his residence, one door south of A. Haug's tin and hardware store. [May 9, 1867.

D. M'LAUGHLIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in the Exchange building, on the Corner of Clinton and Locust streets—up stairs. Will attend to all business connected with his profession.

JOHN P. LINTON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.*—Office in building on corner of Main and Franklin street, opposite Mansion House, second floor. Entrance on Franklin street. Johnstown, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

C. W. EASLY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office, No. 108 Franklin street, Johnstown, Pa., two doors North of Frazer's Drug Store. Will attend promptly to all manner of legal business that may be entrusted to him.

G. L. PERSHING, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Johnstown, Pa.* Office on Franklin street, up-stairs, over John Benton's Hardware Store. Jan. 31, 1867.

A. ROPELIN, - - - - T. W. DICK,
Johnstown. Ebensburg.
KOPELIN & DICK, ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office with Wm. Kittell, Esq., Colonade Row. [oct.22.-tf.

R. L. JOHNSTON, J. R. SCANLAN.
JOHNSTON & SCANLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
Ebensburg, Cambria co., Pa.
Office opposite the Court House.
Ebensburg, Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

JOHN FENLON,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg Pa.*—Office on High street, adjoining his residence. Jan 31, 1867.-tf.

WILLIAM KITTELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, *Ebensburg, Pa.*—Office in Colonade Row, Centre street. Jan. 31, 1867.-tf.

WM. H SECHLER, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Ebensburg, Pa. Office in Thos. Lloyd's new building, one door north of Colonade Row, Centre street.

GEO. M. READE, *Attorney-at-Law* Ebensburg, Pa. Office in new building recently erected on Centre street, two doors from High street. [aug 27.]

JAMES C. EASLY, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, *Carrolltown, Cambria Co., Pa.* Collections and all legal business promptly attended to. Jan 31, 1867.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND FLUID
EXTRACT CATAWBA
GRAPE PILLS.

Component Parts—Fluid Extract Rhubarb and Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Juice.

For Liver complaints, Jaundice, Bilious Affections, Sick or Nervous Headache, Costiveness, &c. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

These Pills are the most delightfully pleasant purgative, superseding castor oil, salts, magnesia, etc. There is nothing more acceptable to the stomach. They give tone, and cause neither nausea nor griping pains. They are composed of the FINEST INGREDIENTS. After a few days' use of them, such an invigoration of the entire system takes place as to appear miraculous to the weak and enervated, whether arising from imprudence or disease. H. T. Helmbold's Compound Fluid Extract Catawba Grape Pills are not sugar-coated, from the fact that sugar-coated Pills do not dissolve, but pass through the stomach without dissolving, consequently do not produce the desired effect. The CATAWBA GRAPE PILLS, being pleasant to taste and odor, do not necessitate their being sugar-coated. Price Fifty Cents per Box.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
Highly Concentrated Compound
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Will radically exterminate from the system Scrofula, Syphilis, Fever Sores, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Sore Mouth, Sore Head, Bronchitis, Skin Diseases, Salt Rheum, Cankers, Ringworm of the Face, White Swellings, Tumors, Cancerous Affections, Nodes, Blotches, Glandular Swellings, Night Sweats, Rash, Tetter, Humors of all kinds, Chronic Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, and all diseases that have been established in the system for years.

Being prepared expressly for the above complaints, its blood-purifying properties are greater than any other preparation of Sarsaparilla. It relieves the complexion a clear and healthy color, and restores the patient to a state of health and purity. For purifying the blood, removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual remedy for the cure of pains and swelling of the bones, ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas, and all Scaly Eruptions of the Skin, and for Beautifying the Complexion. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

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Concentrated Fluid Extract BUCHU.
The Great Diuretic.

has cured every case of DIABETES in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder, and Inflammation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of the Urine, Diseases of the Prostrate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges, and for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions of both Sexes, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruptions of the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, &c.

Used by persons from the ages of eighteen to twenty-five, and from thirty-five to fifty-five, or in the decline or change of life; after confinement or labor pains; and weakness in children.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures All Diseases arising from Habits of Dissipation and Excesses and Imprudence in Life, Impurities of the Blood, &c., superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, and 83 pitiful affections in these diseases named in connection with Helmbold's Rose Wash.

In many affections peculiar to Ladies the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other remedy—as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus, Leucorrhœa or Whites, Sterility, and for all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from indiscretion or habits of dissipation. It is prescribed extensively by the most eminent physicians and midwives for Enfeebled and Delicate Constitutions, of both sexes and all ages (attended with any of the above diseases or symptoms).

H. T. Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES DISEASES ARISING FROM
Imprudences, Dissipated Habits, &c.,

in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire, and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing Obstructions, relieving Pain and Inflammation, so frequent in this class of diseases, and expelling all Poisonous matter.

Thousands who have been the victims of incompetent persons, and who have paid heavy fees to be cured in a short time, have found themselves deceived, ruined, and that the "Poison" has, by the use of "powerful astringents," been driven up in the system, to break out in a more aggravated form, perhaps after Marriage.

Use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU for all affections and diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in the Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. Price, One Dollar and Fifty Cents per Bottle.

HENRY T. HELMBOLD'S
IMPROVED ROSE WASH

cannot be surpassed as a Face Wash, and will be found the only specific remedy in every species of Cutaneous Affection. It speedily eradicates Pimples, Spots, Scorbutic Dryness, Induration of the Cuticle, Tetter, Blotches, &c.; dispels Redness and Incipient Inflammation, Heat, Rash, Moth Patches, Dryness of Scalp or Skin, Frost Bites, and all purposes for which Salves or Ointments are used; restores the Skin to a state of purity and softness, and insures continued healthy action of the tissue of its vessels, on which depends its delicate clearness and vivacity of complexion so much sought and admired. But however valuable as a remedy for existing defects of the skin, H. T. Helmbold's Rose Wash has long sustained its principal claim to unbounded patronage, by possessing qualities which render it a perfect Toilet Appendage of the most superlative and congenial character, combining in an elegant formula those prominent requisites, safety and efficacy—the invariable accompaniments of its use—as a Preserver and Refresher of the Complexion. It is an excellent Lotion for diseases of Syphilitic Nature, and as an Injection for diseases of the Urinary Organs, arising from habits of dissipation, used in connection with the Extract Buchu, Sarsaparilla, and Catawba Grape Pills, in such diseases as recommended, cannot be surpassed. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Full and explicit directions accompany the medicines.

Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character furnished on application, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen, &c. The proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations, and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

H. T. Helmbold's Genuine Preparations

Delivered to any address. Secure from observation. ESTABLISHED UPWARD OF TWENTY YEARS. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Address letters for information, in confidence, to HENRY T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist.

Only Depots: H. T. Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, or to H. T. Helmbold's Medical Depot, 104 South Tenth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits! Ask for Henry T. Helmbold's! Take no other!* [Feb.18.-6m.]

A GREAT MEDICAL DISCOVERY
Dr. WALKER'S CALIFORNIA
VINEGAR BITTERS
Hundreds of Thousands
Bear testimony to their Wonderful Curative Effects.

WHAT ARE THEY?

THEY ARE NOT A VILE
FANCY DRINK,
Made of Poor Rum, Whiskey, Proof Spirits and Refuse Liquors doctored, spiced and sweetened to please the taste, called "Tonics," "Appetizers," "Restorers," &c., that lead the tippler on to drunkenness and ruin, but are a true Medicine, made from the Native Roots and Herbs of California, free from all Alcoholic Stimulants. They are the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER and A LIFE GIVING PRINCIPLE a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the System, carrying off all poisonous matter and restoring the blood to a healthy condition. No person can take these Bitters according to direction and remain long unwell.

$100 will be given for an incurable case, provided the bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and the vital organs wasted beyond the point of repair.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Bladder, these Bitters have been most successful. Such Diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood, which is generally produced by derangement of the Digestive Organs.

DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad taste in the Mouth, Bilious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pain in the regions of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

They invigorate the Stomach and stimulate the torpid liver and bowels, which render them of unequalled efficacy in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

FOR SKIN DISEASES, Eruptions, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-Worms, Scald-Head, Sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scurfs, Discolorations of the Skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters. One bottle in such cases will convince the most incredulous of their curative effect.

Cleanse the Vitiated Blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure and the health of the system will follow.

PIN, TAPE and other WORMS, lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. For full directions, read carefully the circular around each bottle, printed in four languages—English, German, French and Spanish.

J. WALKER, Proprietor. R. H. McDONALD & CO., Druggists and Gen. Agents, San Francisco, Cal., and 32 and 34 Commerce Street, New York.

☞ SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

They are a Gentle Purgative as well as a Tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and all the Visceral Organs.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER purifies the Blood and cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of Women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the Medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which is published for gratuitous distribution; it will give you much valuable information.

Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says:

I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alterative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis, in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of Scrofula of long standing, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made and find it an excellent compound of alterative ingredients.

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleanser of the blood I know no better remedy.

Samuel G. M'Faddin, Murfreesboro', Tenn., says: I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis and am entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofulous sore eyes.

Benj. Bechtol, of Lima, O., writes: I have suffered for 20 years with an inveterate eruption over my whole body. A short time since I bought a bottle of Rosadalis and it effected a perfect cure.

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